# Work Plan Non-Time-Critical Removal Action Arsenic Area of Concern

FORMER MARINE CORPS AIR STATION TUSTIN, CALIFORNIA

July 2004

Prepared for:



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Prepared under:

**Contract Number N68711-04-C-1006** 



#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This work plan presents the implementation plan for the non-time-critical removal action for fill soil contamination at the Arsenic Area of Concern (AOC) at the former Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Tustin, Orange County, California. The work plan has been prepared by Accord Engineering, Inc. and Earth Tech, Inc. (Accord Team) on behalf of the United States (U.S.) Department of the Navy (DON), Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NFECSW SDIEGO; formerly abbreviated as SWDIV), in accordance with contract no. N68711-04-C-1006.

The removal action at the Arsenic AOC is undertaken pursuant to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan under the delegated authority of the Office of the President of the U.S. by Executive Order 12580. This order provides the DON with authorization to conduct and finance removal actions.

Former MCAS Tustin is located within central Orange County in southern California, approximately 1 mile southeast of Santa Ana and 9 miles north of Laguna Beach, Former MCAS Tustin covers approximately 1,600 acres. The Arsenic AOC is located in the south-central area of MCAS Tustin and is associated with Buildings 190 and 251. The removal action at the Arsenic AOC is consistent with the selected removal action documented in the Action Memorandum (AM) for the Arsenic AOC. The scope of this removal action includes excavation of approximately 4,900 bank cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated fill soil, and disposal at an appropriate off-station disposal facility. The selection of the off-site disposal facility will be based on the characterization of the arseniccontaminated fill soil, and in accordance with the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 300 440 (a)(1)(3) and (4). Following excavation of the soil at Building 190, confirmation sampling at the bottom of the excavation will be performed to confirm that the cleanup goals (cleanup to the background arsenic concentration of 17.5 mg/kg in the soil) are attained. At Building 251, only those arsenic concentrations above two times the background level will be excavated. If test results indicate a greater area of contamination than initially estimated, additional soil will be removed and confirmation sampling will be repeated until the soil cleanup goals have been attained. Once the confirmatory sampling results indicate that the soil cleanup goals have been met, the excavated areas will be backfilled using clean fill material and compacted.

The removal action at the Arsenic AOC will be implemented to comply with all the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements identified in the AM and the removal action objectives identified in the engineering evaluation/cost analysis. This work plan presents the excavation design and procedures to implement excavation and off-site disposal of the arsenic contaminated fill soil. Additionally, the work plan describes the procedures for profiling and characterization of excavated soil, characterization of the backfill material, and confirmation sampling design.

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#### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

Accord Team Accord Engineering, Inc. and Earth Tech, Inc.

AM Action Memorandum AOC area of concern

ARAR applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement

ASTM American Society of Testing Materials

BCI BRAC Cleanup Team
bcy bank cubic yards
bgs below ground surface

BEC BRAC Environmental Coordinator

BMPs best management practices
BNI Bechtel National, Inc.

BRAC Base Realignment and Closure
Cal. Code Regs California Code of Regulations

Cal-EPA California Environmental Protection Agency

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and

Liability Act

C.F.R. Code of Federal Regulations

ch chapter

CO Contracting Officer

CQC Construction Quality Control

cy cubic yards

DFOW definable feature of work
DON Department of the Navy

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control
EE/CA engineering evaluation/cost analysis
EPA Environmental Protection Agency

Fed Reg Federal Register

HSO Health and Safety Officer
IAS initial assessment study
MCAS Marine Corps Air Station
mg/kg milligrams per kilogram

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency

Plan

NCR Non Conformance Report

NFA No further action

NFECSW SDIEGO Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

PA preliminary assessment
QA quality assurance
QAO Quality Assurance Officer
QC quality control

RA removal action

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RFA RCRA Facility Assessment

ROICC Resident Officer in Charge of Construction

RPM Remedial Project Manager

RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

SAP sampling and analysis plan

Section

SCAQMD South Coast Air Quality Management District
STLC Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration

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#### Acronyms and Abbreviations

ing Command

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Work Plan presents a technical approach for the implementation of the non-time-critical removal action for fill soil contamination at the Arsenic Area of Concern (AOC) at the former Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Tustin, Orange County, California (Figure 1-1) The two principal components of this document include a Work Plan (main body of this document) and a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) (Appendix A). The Work Plan presents the design and implementation plan for removal action, assigns responsibilities for different tasks, and establishes the project schedule. The SAP delineates technical objectives, data acquisition and assessment procedures, and quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) requirements for sampling and analyses conducted as a part of the removal action.

The removal action at the Arsenic AOC is consistent with the selected removal action documented in the Action Memorandum (AM) for the Arsenic AOC (Department of the Navy [DON] 2004). This removal action is taken pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) under the delegated authority of the Office of the President of the United States (U.S.) by Executive Order 12580. This order provides the U.S. DON with authorization to conduct and finance removal actions

This work plan has been prepared by Accord Engineering, Inc. and Earth Tech, Inc. (Accord Team) on behalf of the U.S. DON, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NFECSW SDIEGO; formerly abbreviated as SWDIV), in accordance with contract no. N68711-04-C-1006.

#### 1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1.1 Former MCAS Tustin Location and Background

Former MCAS Tustin is located within central Orange County in southern California, approximately 1 mile southeast of Santa Ana and 9 miles north of Laguna Beach (Figure 1-2). Former MCAS Tustin covers approximately 1,600 acres. Land use around the former MCAS includes commercial, light industrial, and residential.

Former MCAS I ustin was closed in July 1999 as part of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act. Approximately 1,150 acres have been conveyed to the City of Tustin with remaining property either leased to the City of Tustin pending the completion of site restoration activities, or sold to private developers through public sale (Figure 1-1). Access to the station is controlled by security services. The majority of the buildings are unoccupied.

#### 1.1.2 Site Location and Background

The Arsenic AOC was formally established by the DON in December 2000. This AOC is associated with Building 190 and Building 251, and is located in the south-central area of MCAS Tustin (Figure 1-3). The areas that constitute the Arsenic AOC include Building 190 (former AOC Sites ST-88 and MAE-03), and Building 251 (former AOC Site ST-86). Brief backgrounds of these areas are presented below:

Building 190 (former AOC Sites ST-88 and MAE-03): Building 190 was built in the late 1960s, and the northern portion of the building was used as a maintenance hangar. The southeastern corner of Building 190 was used as a spray paint booth for parts and support equipment. The majority of Building 190 is located within the footprint of former mooring pad number 6. (Figure 1-3).

Building 251 (former AOC Site SI-86): Building 251 consists of various rooms located within a hangar possibly used for hazardous materials or hazardous waste storage. The building was

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constructed in the early 1980s and used as a ground support equipment facility (Bechtel National, Inc. [BNI] 2001). The building is currently vacant. Based on a review of the 1982 construction drawing, the trench drain in Building 251 is built on top of the former drainage ditch.

#### 1.1.3 History of Previous Investigations and Nature of Contamination

The DON initiated basewide source discovery and assessment at MCAS Tustin in 1985 with an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) (Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity 1985), which was followed up by an Addendum to the initial study in 1991. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Assessment (RFA) (BNI 1997) was conducted based on the results of the IAS and the IAS Addendum to identify sites where a potential release of hazardous substance(s) had occurred. The sites identified as part of the RFA program are classified as AOCs, which may require additional investigations to determine if any action is required or determine if the sites can be closed with no further action (NFA).

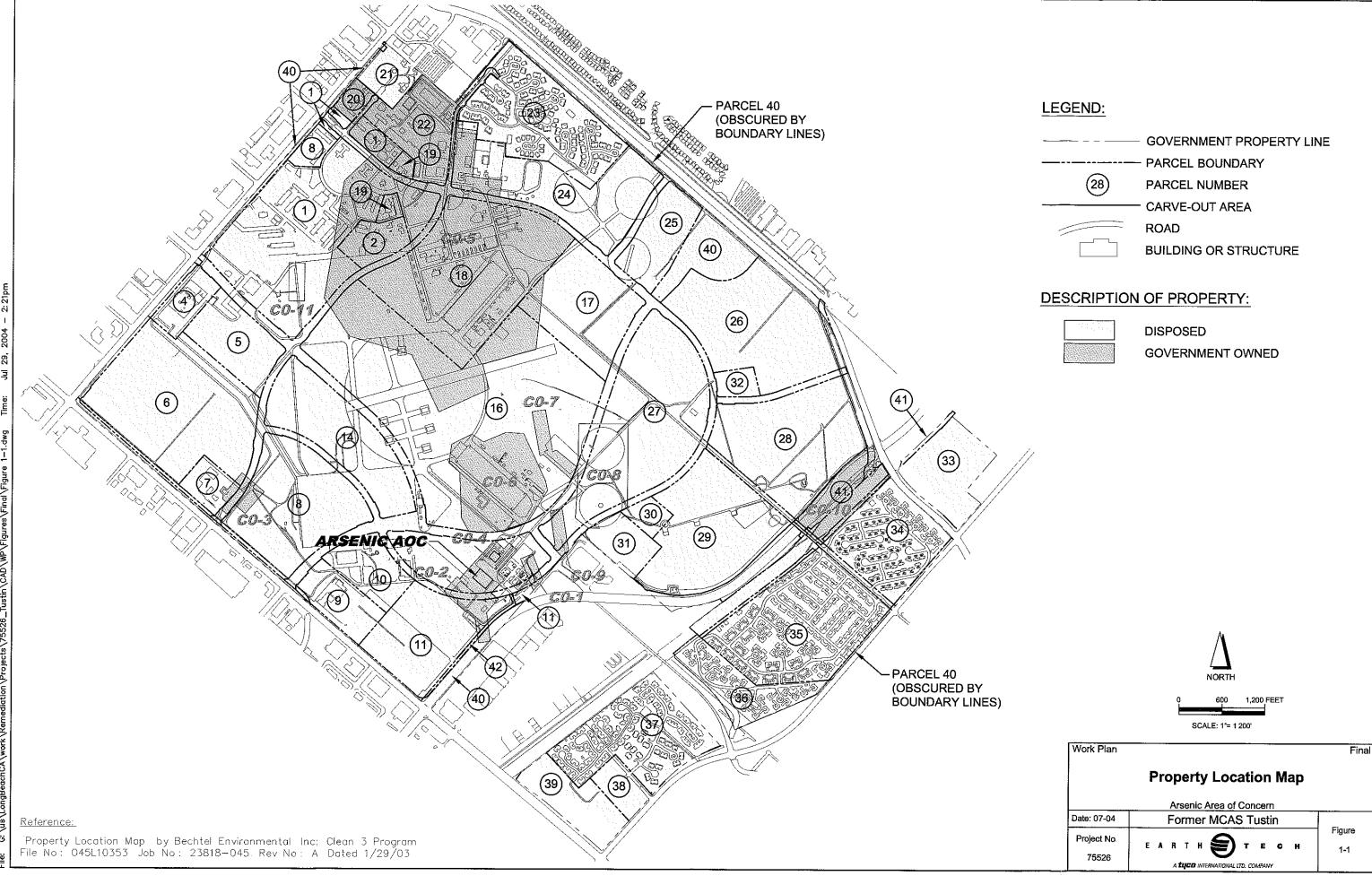
As part of the RFA, three AOCs were investigated: Sites ST-86 (located at Building 251), ST-88, and MAE-03 (both located at Building 190). Investigation results indicated elevated levels of arsenic in surface soil (the top 1 foot), as well as dieldrin at select locations. On the basis of the historical activities conducted at these three AOCs, the source of the arsenic and dieldrin was determined not to be from any of these AOCs. Based on the concentrations of other contaminants, NFA was granted for these three AOCs; however, a new AOC was created by combining former AOC sites ST-86, SI-88, and MAE-03 to address the elevated levels of arsenic. The Arsenic AOC was then added to the MCAS Tustin CERCLA Program.

The first round of preliminary assessment (PA) of the Arsenic AOC was conducted in October 2001 (Earth Tech 2002) (see Appendix C). A review of the existing as-built drawings performed as part of the PA indicated that a major portion of Building 190 was constructed within the footprint of former mooring pad No 6. The southeastern portions of Building 190 and Building 251 were constructed over a former drainage ditch. The as-built drawings also indicated that both buildings were constructed on fill presumably imported during two backfilling events.

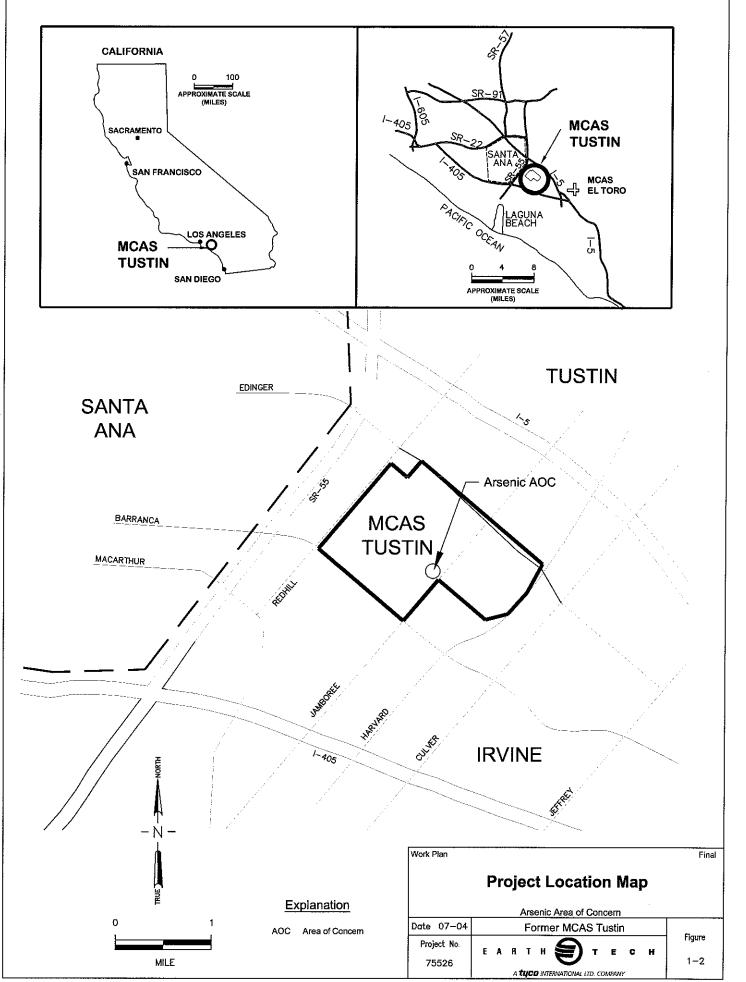
Building 190 was constructed in 1969 and Building 251 was constructed in 1980. These substantially different construction periods suggest that the fill soils are not homogeneous or from the same source. Thus, the Arsenic AOC was divided into two units: the area in the vicinity of Building 190 and the area in the vicinity of Building 251.

At Building 190, fill depths ranged from 0 to 2.25 feet below ground surface (bgs). The fill within the building footprint ranged from 1.5 to 2.25 feet bgs. At Building 251, fill depths ranged from 0 to 4 feet bgs, with fill inside the building ranging from 0.5 to 4 feet bgs. The general depth of fill outside both buildings is approximately 1.5 feet bgs. Approximately 2.5 feet of fill material is present in the former drainage ditch area. The results from the PA indicate that the average concentration of arsenic in the fill (predominantly a mixture of an olive-brown gravelly sand and a sandy gravel, was easily discerned from the native soil, which was consistently a black silty clay), in and around Building 190 and Building 251 is 123 and 19 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), respectively, with the highest concentration of 257 mg/kg collected from the fill material near Building 190. The average concentration of arsenic in the native soil in and around Building 190 and Building 251 is 14 and 10 mg/kg, respectively.

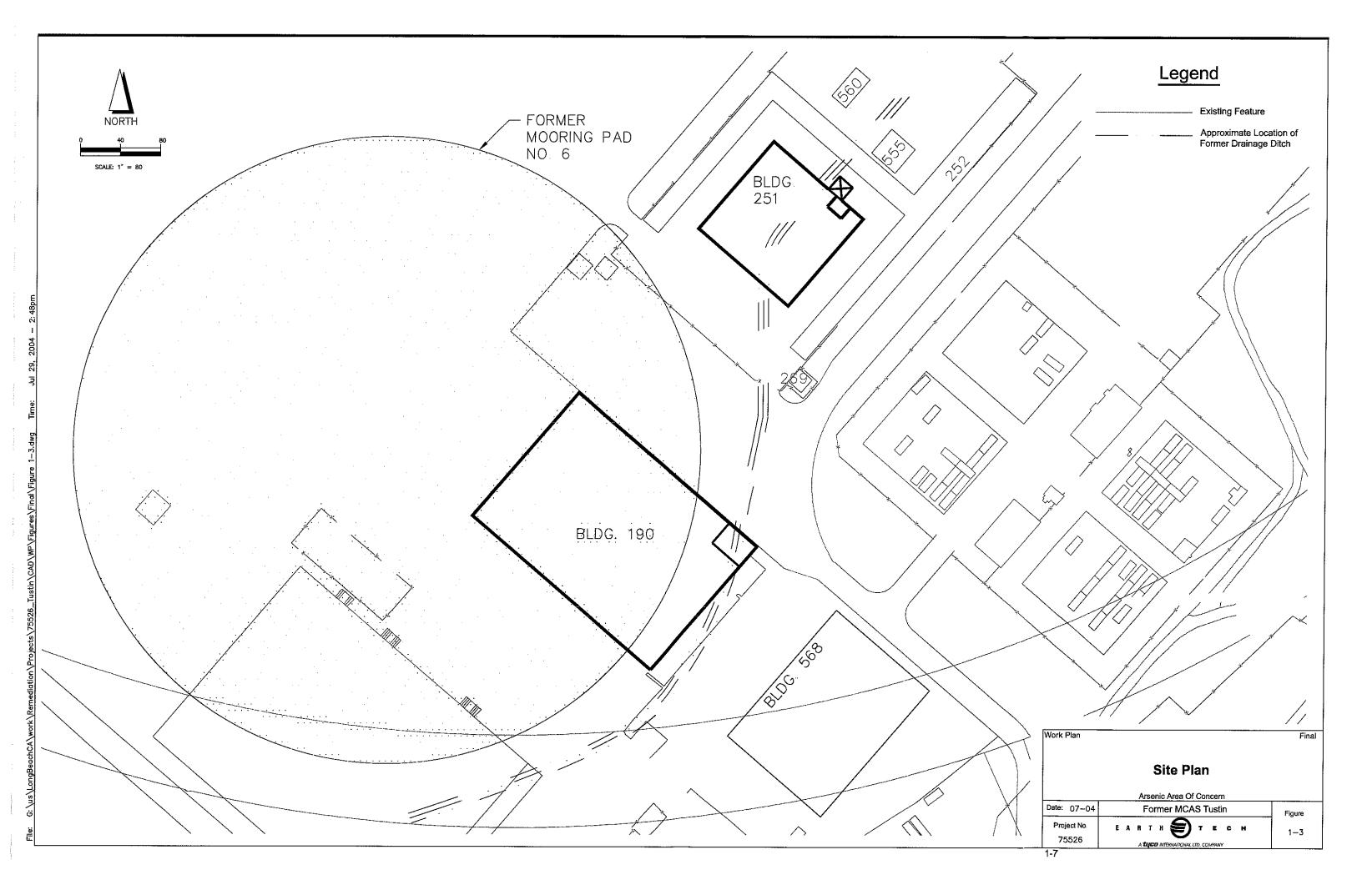
The PA concluded that the elevated arsenic concentrations were associated with fill soils and not due to activities conducted at each building. In addition, the fill soil at Building 190 and its vicinity had a higher concentration of arsenic than the fill at Building 251. The PA also concluded that the previously detected dieldrin and aldrin were not associated with the elevated arsenic concentrations and could not be associated with building activities.



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Final Work Plan, Non-Time-Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern

Introduction

July 2004

A removal action was considered necessary since a human health preliminary risk evaluation estimated that the risk associated with fill soils at the two buildings exceed the typical level that would allow for unrestricted reuse For Building 190, the estimated cancer risk was  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  with a noncancer hazard index of 3 for residential reuse For Building 251, the estimated cancer risk was  $8 \times 10^{-5}$  with a noncancer hazard index of 1.4 for residential reuse Based on the relatively low risk associated with Building 251 and the localized nature of the elevated arsenic concentrations, removal of these localized hotspots would achieve the cleanup objectives.

The findings of historical investigations and streamlined risk evaluation for the Arsenic AOC were presented in the Draft Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) (Earth Tech 2003). This EE/CA identified removal action objectives and evaluated various alternatives for removal of arsenic-contaminated fill soil at Building 190 and its vicinity, localized portions of Building 251, and portions of Building 568 (located south east of Building 190). Subsequent to issuance of the Draft EE/CA and at the request of the City of Tustin to reevaluate the need to demolish Building 568 as part of removal action activities, the DON, in consultation with the Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team (BCI), made a decision to further characterize arsenic concentrations in the fill soils underlying Building 568, and a sampling and analysis plan (SAP) amendment (Earth Tech 2003) to the PA work plan was prepared. In accordance with the SAP amendment and with BCI concurrence, additional sampling was conducted at Building 568 and its vicinity in 2004. The results of this investigation indicated that the average concentration of arsenic within and outside the controlled fill area at Building 568 is 6.9 mg/kg and 77.02 mg/kg respectively, with the highest concentration of 105 mg/kg outside the controlled fill area. The low concentrations of arsenic within the controlled fill area at Building 568 could be explained by the fact that it was constructed on an overexcavated and recompacted fill, and has different characteristics from the fill having elevated arsenic concentrations. Based on the results of this investigation and relatively consistent arsenic concentration within the Building 568, no further investigation is required. The Draft Final EE/CA (Earth Tech 2004) thus refined the removal action scope to exclude the fill beneath Building 568.

The selected remedy for the Arsenic AOC noted as Alternative 3 in the AM (DON 2004) consisted of excavation of fill with offsite treatment and disposal. This alternative would reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of arsenic at Building 190 and its vicinity, and at the hotspot locations at Building 251, providing long-term effectiveness and protection to human health and the environment. This alternative meets the removal action objectives and is easily implementable, and provides the best balance between costs and overall effectiveness.

#### 1.2 REMOVAL ACTION SCHEDULE

The implementation of removal action at the Arsenic AOC will be conducted in two major phases. The initial phase consists of preparation of the removal action work plan; the second phase includes the removal action construction and preparation of the Closure Report. The anticipated schedule is presented in Figure 1-4.

				Arsenic AOC, Former MCAS Tustin	Arsenic AOC, Former MCAS Tustin		
<u> </u>	Task Name			Duration 2003		2004	2005
-	EE/CA			73 days	ISep Oct NovIDec Jan Feb M	Juni Juli Augisepi Oct Novi Deci Jan i Febi Mari Apri May Juni Juli Augisepi Oct Novi Deci Jan i Febi Mari Apri Mayi Jun	ı Feb Mar Apr Mav Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct
2	Award Removal Action Contract and Notice to Proceed	ontract and Notice to Pr	,oceed	0 days		2/26/04	
c	Prepare Draft Final EE/CA	A		22 days	1/19/04	117/04	
4	BCT/Public Review of Draft Final EE/CA	aft Final EE/CA		23 days	2/18/04▶	3/19/04	
5	Prepare Responses to Public Comments on Draft Final EE/CA	ublic Comments on Draf	t Final EE/CA	13 days	3/22/04	4/7/04	
9	Issue Responses to Public Comments on Draft Final EE/CA	ic Comments on Draft F	inal EE/CA	0 days		4/8/04	
7	Prepare Final EE/CA			15 days	4/8/	8/04\$	
8	Issue Final EE/CA			0 days		4/29/04	
6	Action Memorandum			49 days			
10	Prepare Response to BCT Comments for Draft AM	T Comments for Draft A	N/	17 days	2/23/04	3/16/04	
11	Issue Response to Comments for Draft AM	nents for Draft AM		0 davs		<b>→</b> 3/17/04	
12	Prepare Final AM			15 days	49	9/04 4429/04	
13	Issue Final AM			0 days		4/29/04	
28	Site Work Plan (SWP)			92 days			
59	Issue Preliminary Draft SWP to Navy	WP to Navy		0 days		3/24/04	
30	Navy Review of Preliminary Draft SWP	ary Draft SWP		21 edavs	3/24/04	4/14/04	
31	Prepare Response to Comments tor Preliminary Draft SWP	mments tor Preliminary	Draft SWP	15 days	4/16	4/16/04	
35	Prepare Draft SWP			15 days	***************************************	5/7/04	
83	Issue Draft SWP to BCT			0 days		<b>★</b> \$/28/04	
34	BCT Review of Draft SWP			31 edays		5/28/04	
35	Prepare Response to Comments for Draft SWP	mments for Draft SWP		9 days		6/29/04	
36	Prepare Final SWP	•		15 davs		7/12/04▶ 7/30/04	
37	Issue Final SWP	:		0 days		7/30/04	
4-	Removal Action Implementation	tion	. "	81 days			
15	Mobilization			15 days		8/2/041	
-16	Removal Action Construction	tion		66 days		8/23/D4≯ 11/22/04	
17	Closure Report			144 days			
18	Preliminary Draft Closure Report	Heport		35 davs		11/23/04	
19	Navy Review of Preliminary Dratt Closure Report	ary Draft Closure Repor		10 days		1/11/05	1/24/05
20	Prepare Draft Closure Report	pode		18 davs		1/25/05	2/17/05
51	BCT/RAB Review of Draft Closure Report	t Closure Report		30 edays		2/17	2/17/05
22	Respond to Comments			10 days			3/21/05▶ 4/1/05
23	Prepare Draft Final Report	Ę		10 days			4/4/051 4/15/05
24	BCT Review of Draft Final Closure Report	al Closure Report		30 edavs			4/15/05
25	Response to Comments			10 days			5/16/05
26	Prepare Final Closure Report	port		10 days			5/30/05
27	Issue Final Closure Report	זיו		0 days			€/10/05
Project: /	Project: Arsenic AOC	Task		Milestone	Rolled Up Task		and a state of the

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#### 2. REMOVAL ACTION DESIGN

#### 2.1 REMOVAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the removal action at the Arsenic AOC are consistent with those developed during the EE/CA (Earth Tech 2004) and documented in the AM (DON 2004), and are based on the site-specific contaminant of concern, i.e., arsenic, exposure pathways, and receptors.

The removal action objectives for the Arsenic AOC are:

- Remove or treat the arsenic-contaminated fill soil at the hotspot locations at Building 251 with concentrations above two times the background concentration of arsenic, i.e., 35 mg/kg at the former MCAS Tustin.
- Remove or treat the arsenic-contaminated fill soil at Building 190 and its vicinity with concentrations exceeding the background concentration of 17.5 mg/kg
- Remove exposure pathways for dermal contact, ingestion, and inhalation of arsenic in soil.

Attainment of the above objectives will minimize the potential exposure to human health and the environment.

#### 2.2 REMOVAL ACTION SCOPE

The scope of the removal action is to implement measures designed to protect against the threat to human health caused by arsenic contamination in surface and subsurface soil. The removal action is consistent with BRAC cleanup objectives to provide permanent and cost-effective cleanup remedies for contaminated soil, and to permanently and significantly reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of hazardous wastes, thereby reducing the risk to human health and the environment. As part of redevelopment activities, Buildings 190 and 251 (excluding building foundations) have been demolished by the City of Tustin. Therefore, the scope of the removal action will be to minimize or eliminate exposure to the fill soils at Building 190 and its vicinity, and at the hotspot locations at Building 251 by excavating the arsenic-contaminated fill soils.

The removal action at the Arsenic AOC will consist of excavation of arsenic-contaminated fill soil and disposal at an appropriate off-station disposal facility. The selection of the off-site disposal facility will be based on the characterization of the arsenic-contaminated fill soil, and in accordance with the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Section 300.440 (a)(1)(3) and (4). Following excavation of the soil at Building 190, confirmation sampling at the bottom of the excavation will be performed to confirm that the cleanup goals (cleanup to the background arsenic concentration of 17.5 mg/kg in the soil) are attained. At Building 251, only those arsenic concentrations above two times the background level will be excavated. The removal of soil with arsenic concentrations greater than two times the background concentration at Building 251 will lead to site-wide risk that is in the background risk range. If test results indicate a greater area of contamination than initially estimated, additional soil removal and confirmation sampling will be performed until the soil cleanup goals have been met, the excavated areas will be backfilled using clean fill material and compacted.

#### 2.3 EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH ARARS

Section 300.415(j) of the NCP provides that removal actions must attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) to the extent practicable, considering the exigencies of the situation. The federal and state ARARs identified for the removal action at the Arsenic AOC are presented in the following sections. These ARARs are divided into three categories: chemical-

2-1

specific, location-specific, and action-specific requirements. The classification was developed to aid in the identification of ARARs; some ARARs do not fall precisely into one group or another.

#### 2.3.1 Chemical-Specific ARARs

#### 2.3.1.1 FEDERAL CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARS

The preamble to the NCP indicates that state regulations that are components of a federally authorized or delegated state program are generally considered federal requirements and potential federal ARARs for the purposes of ARARs analysis (55 Federal Register [Fed.Reg.] 8666, 8742 [1990]). The state of California received approval for its base RCRA hazardous waste management program on 23 July 1992 (57 Fed. Reg. 32726 [1992]). The state of California "Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste," set forth in Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5 (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, div. 4.5), were approved by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a component of the federally authorized state of California RCRA program. On 26 September 2001, California received final authorization of its revised State Hazardous Waste Management Program by the U.S. EPA (63 Fed. Reg. 49118 [2001]). The regulations of Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, div. 4.5 are, therefore, a source of potential federal ARARs for CERCLA response actions. The exception is when a state regulation is broader in scope than the corresponding federal RCRA regulations. In that case, such regulations are not considered part of the federally authorized program or potential federal ARARs. Instead, they are purely state law requirements and potential state ARARs.

The excavated soil generated during the construction phase of the removal action may potentially be a hazardous waste. Therefore, federal regulations for waste characterization including Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, Sections 66261.21, 66261.22(a)(1), 66261.23, 66261.24(a)(1), and 66261.100 are applicable requirements for determining whether the excavated soil is a RCRA hazardous waste. Table 2-1 lists the chemical-specific ARARs for the proposed removed action alternative at the Arsenic AOC.

#### 2 3 1 2 STATE CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC ARARS

No chemical-specific ARARs were identified, however the following state of California regulations related to the identification of non-RCRA hazardous waste may be relevant to the removal action. These regulations include Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, Sections 66261.22(a)(3) and (4), 66261.24(a)(2) to (a)(8), 66261.101, 66261.3(a)(2)(C) or 66261.3(a)(2) (F)

#### 2.3.2 Location-Specific ARARs

#### 2.3.2.1 FEDERAL LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARS

The only resource category that could be potentially affected by the removal action at the Arsenic AOC is biological resources. There is a potential for the existence of plant and animal species protected by the state or federal laws at the site, therefore the regulations relating to protection of these species may be ARARs for the removal action. Table 2-2 presents location-specific ARARs for the removal action at the Arsenic AOC.

Migratory birds such as Cooper's hawk and golden eagle have been identified in the vicinity of the former MCAS Tustin. Therefore, the requirements of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act are relevant and appropriate federal requirements for the removal action if migratory birds are identified at the Arsenic AOC.

Table 2-1: Chemical-Specific ARARs

			4,44	
Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation	AKAK Determination	Comments
FEDERAL*				
Resource Conservation	and Recovery	Act (42 United State	s Code (U.S.C.), ch	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 United States Code (U.S.C.), chapter (ch.) 82, Sections [§§] 6901-6991[i])
Defines RCRA hazardous waste, A solid waste is	Waste	Cai. Code Regs. ttt. 22. § 66261.21, 66261.22(a)(1),	Applicable	RCRA hazardous waste evaluation for the soil that will be excavated at the Arsenic AOC will be based on these cited regulations.
based on the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), if		66261.24(a)(1), and 66261.100		
the waste exceeds the TCLP maximum concentrations.				
STATE			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Cal/EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control	f Toxic Substa	nces Control <sup>c</sup>	**************************************	
Definition of "non- RCRA hazardous	Waste	Cat. Code Regs. tit. 22,	Relevant	California-regulated, non-RCRA hazardous waste evaluation for the soil that will be excavated at Arsenic AOC will be based on these cited regulations.
waste."		§ 66261.22(a)(3) and (4),		
		66261.24(a)(2)-		
		(a)(o), 00201.101, 66261.3(a)(2)(C)		
		UI 00201.3(a)(2)(F)		

Notes:

Many potential action-specific ARARs contain chemical-specific limitations and are addressed in the action-specific ARAR tables.

Many potential action-specific ARARs contain chemical-specific limitations and provisions of the requirements cited in this table are potential ARARs.

Catautes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs for the convenience of the reader; listing the statutes and policies does not indicate that the DON accepts the entire statutes as potential ARARs; specific potential ARARs are addressed in the statutes are considered potential ARARs.

Table 2-2: Location-Specific ARARs

nigratory birds in clude migratory birds in clude birds  welcon of any birds or strigitormes be nest or eggs of an approved by the factor an approved by the first and dame when site and wildlife Federal Fish and dame hirds steered in the plan of migratory  Prerequisite  Citation and Applicable or strigitormes code § 3503.5 birds of the strigitormes code § 3503.5 birds or strigitormes code § 3503.5 birds or eggs  When related to Birds Code § 3800						
tects almost all species of native migratory birds in U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include or orders of falconiformes vaste sites.  U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include or orders of falconiformes waste sites.  U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include or orders of falconiformes states or orders of take possession, or destruction of any birds adopted pursuant thereto.  In the federal standard making this county or her part of the commission, or when related to mining. This section phase related to mining. This section further provides requirements retained in the fish and wildlife elevation has proceeded in the plan be protected at the federal standard making this on an AFAR to the extent that its more stringent in the federal standard making this on an AFAR to the extent that its more stringent in the federal standard making this on an AFAR to the extent that its more stringent	Location	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation <sup>a</sup>	ARAR Determination	Comments
tects almost all spectes of native migratory birds in U.S. from unregulated "dake," which can include soning at hazardous waste sites.  U.S. from unregulated "dake," which can include or of any birds soring at hazardous waste sites.  U.S. from unregulated "dake," which can include a pirds of falconiformes or strigiformes (birds-of-port of a control of any birds). The take, possession, or destruction of any birds is order so or destroy the nest or eggs of any port of the commission, or when related to bird except as otherwise provides requirements regulations of the commission, or when related to mining. This section further provides requirements in the fact of an integral or plans related to mining. This section may be protected at the federal standard making this one and ARAR to the except that is more stringent the federal standard making this one and ARAR to the except that is more stringent.	FEDERAL					
U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include souring at hazardous waste sites.  U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include souring at hazardous waste sites.  U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include or or or strigitormes at hazardous waste sites.  U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include or	Migratory Bird Tr	eaty Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712) <sup>b</sup>		THAL. II		
ibits the take, possession, or destruction of any birds to reders of falconiformes or strigiformes (birds-of-tor take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any prey), or their lation adopted pursuant thereto.  Nongame Fish and Game Applicable birds, except m accordance regulations of the commission, or when related to mignification plans related to mining. This section goperations with a mitigation plan approved by the urment. This section further provides requirements by plicable and relevant to the extent that nongame birds have not been included in the fish and wildlife error bear included in the fish and wildlife error bear of the extent that it is more stringent the federal standard making this perfectly at an ARAR to the extent that it is more stringent the federal standard of protection.	Migratory bird area	Protects almost all species of native migratory birds in the U.S. from unregulated "take," which can include poisoning at hazardous waste sites.	Presence of migratory birds	16 U.S.C. § 703	Relevant and Appropriate	Migratory birds such as Cooper's hawk and golden eagle have been identified in the vicinity of the former MCAS Tustin. Therefore the requirements of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act are relevant and appropriate if the migratory birds are observed at the Arsenic AOC during the removal action.
libits the take, possession, or destruction of any birds be orders of falconiformes or strigiformes (birds-of-bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any brey), or their list to adopted pursuant thereto.  Nongame or strigiformes of the commission, or when related to mining. This section further provides requirements being and relevant to the extent that nongame birds have not been included in the fish and wildlife erroration plan fleed pursuant to the Federal Fish and be protected at the federal standard of graded on or near the site and such its section fleed pursuant to the Federal Fish and allife Conservation Act. Species included in the plan be protected at the federal standard of graded on or near the site and such its fleed or stringent the federal standard of graded in the federal standard of graded in the federal standard of graded in the federal standard of grades in the federal standard of grades in the grades in the federal standard of grades in the federal standard of grades in the grades in the federal standard of grades in the grades in the federal standard of grades in the grades in the federal standard of grades in the grades in the federal standard of grades in the gra	STATE					
Prohibits the take, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders of falconiformes or strigiformes (birds-ofprey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any prey) or their regulation adopted pursuant thereto.  Prohibits the take of nongame birds, except in accordance with regulations of the commission, or when related to mining operations with a mitigation plan approved by the department. This section further provides requirements concerning mitgation plans related to mining. This section further provides requirements is applicable and relevant to the extent that nongame birds or their eggs are located on or near the site and such species have not been included in the fish and will be protected at the federal standard of protection an ARAR to the extent that it is more stringent than the federal standard of protection.	Cal. Fish & Game C	Code				Profession - Company of the Company
Prohibits the take of nongame birds, except in accordance with regulations of the commission, or when related to mining operations with a mitigation plan approved by the department. This section further provides requirements concerning mitgation plans related to mining. This section is applicable and relevant to the extent that nongame birds or their eggs are located on or near the site and such species have not been included in the fish and wildlife conservation plan filed pursuant to the Federal Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act. Species included in the plan will be protected at the federal standard making this section an ARAR to the extent that it is more stringent than the federal standard of protaction.	Birds of Prey	Prohibits the take, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders of falconiformes or strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.	Faiconiformes or strigiformes (birds-of- prey), or their nest or eggs	Fish and Game code § 3503.5	Applicable	Substantive requirements are applicable if the designated species or their eggs are located onsite during the removal action.
TOTOCHOLIS IN YOUR BUILDING TO PROPERTY OF THE	Nongame Birds	Prohibits the take of nongame birds, except in accordance with regulations of the commission, or when related to mining operations with a mitigation plan approved by the department. This section further provides requirements concerning mitgation plans related to mining. This section is applicable and relevant to the extent that nongame birds or their eggs are located on or near the site and such species have not been included in the fish and wildlife conservation plan filed pursuant to the Federal Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act. Species included in the plan will be protected at the federal standard making this section an ARAR to the extent that it is more stringent than the federal standard of protection	Nongame Birds	Fish and Game Code § 3800	Applicable	Substantive requirements are applicable if nongame birds or their eggs are located onsite during the removal action.

ļ				ARAR	
Location	Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation	Determination	Comments
Nongame mammals	Nongame mammals are those occurring naturally in California, which are not game mammals, fully protected mammals, or fur-bearing mammals. These mammals, or their parts, may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission. Nongame mammals with potential to occur at the former MCAS Tustin include skunk, opossum, and rodents.	Nongame mammals	Fish and Game Code § 4150	Applicable	Substantive requirements are applicable if the nongame mammals are found onsite during the removal action.
Nongame animais	This regulation provides that nongame birds and mammals may not be taken.  a) The following nongame birds and mammals may be taken except as provided in chapter 6; English sparrow, starling, coyote, weasels, skunks, opossum, moles and rodents (excludes tree and flying squirrels, and those listed as furbearers, endangered or threatened species); b) Fallow, sambar, sika, and axis deer may be taken concurrently with the general deer season. c) Aoudad, mouflon, tahr, and feral goats may be taken all year. d) American crows may be taken only under provisions of section 485 and by landowners or tenants, or person authorized by landowners or tenants, when American crows are committing or about to commit depredations upon ornamental shade trees, agricultural crops, livestock, or wildlife, or when concentration in such numbers and manner as to constitute a health hazard or other nuisance. If required by federal regulations, landowners or tenants shall obtain a federal migratory bird depredation permit before taking any American crows or authorizing any other person to take them.	Nongame animais	Title 14 Cal. Code Regs. § 472	Applicable	Substantive requirements are applicable if nongame birds and mammals are present onsite during the removal action.

Comments	Substantive requirements are relevant if there is need to take any of nongame birds and mammals onsite during removal action.
ARAR Determination	Applicable
Citation <sup>a</sup>	Title 14 Cal. Code Regs. § 475
Prerequisite	Nongame Birds and Nongame Mammals
Requirement	Nongame Birds and This regulation provides that birds and nongame mammals may be taken in any manner except as follows: a) Poison may not be used, b) Recorded or electrically amplified bird or mammal calls or sounds or recorded or electrically amplified initations of bird or mammal calls or sounds may not be used to take any nongame bird or nongame mammal except coyotes, bobcats, American crows and starlings. The regulation further specifies the type of equipment that may be used to trap nongame mammals when take with equipment and ammunition, traps, fee, bait and/or other material capable of attracting nongame mammals may occur.
Location	Nongame Birds and Nongame Mammals

## Note:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Only the substantive provisions of the requirements cited in this table are potential ARARs.
Statutes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs for the convenience of the reader, listing the statutes and policies does not indicate that the DON accepts the entire statutes or policies as potential ARARs; specific potential ARARs follow each general heading; only substantive requirements of the specific citations are considered potential ARARs.

#### 2322 STATE LOCATION-SPECIFIC ARARS

The state location-specific ARARs for the removal action at the Arsenic AOC includes California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503.5, 3800, and 4150, and Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14 Sections 472 and 475. These regulations are ARARs only if the species designated in these regulations are located onsite and may be affected by the removal action at the Arsenic AOC.

#### 2.3.3 Action-Specific ARARs

#### 2.3.3.1 FEDERAL ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARS

Action-specific ARARs are technology- or activity-based requirements or limitations for removal activities. These requirements are triggered by the particular activities conducted at the site. Since the removal action at the Arsenic AOC will lead to generation of waste in the form of excavated soil, federal regulations for RCRA hazardous waste determination for the excavated soil, including Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, Sections 66262.10(a), 66262.11, and 66264.13(a) and (b) are applicable to the removal action. Table 2-3 presents action-specific ARARs for the removal action at the Arsenic AOC

#### 2.3.3.2 STATE ACTION-SPECIFIC ARARS

The removal action involves excavation, earth-moving, and grading activities. These activities have a potential to generate fugitive dust; therefore, the requirements of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rules 401 and 403 relating to control of visible emissions and fugitive dust are applicable. In addition, the substantive provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity, including substantive requirements for development and implementation of best management practices (BMPs), and substantive requirements for the content of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) are "TBC" (to be considered) requirements for the proposed removal action alternative at the Arsenic AOC.

#### 2.4 EXCAVATION DESIGN

The excavation area design for the removal action at the Arsenic AOC is presented in Figure 2-1. Based on the scope of the removal action and as presented in the EE/CA (Earth Tech 2004) and AM (DON 2004), approximately 4,900 bank cubic yards (bcy) of arsenic-contaminated fill soil will be excavated from the Arsenic AOC from the removal action area shown in Figure 2-1. The excavation will be approximately 1-foot bgs and proceed to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet bgs. Buildings 190 and 251 have been demolished as part of redevelopment activities by the City of Tustin

Prior to soil excavation, approximately 883 bey of the existing asphalt cover and 2,364 bey of hardscape, slabs, and foundations associated with Buildings 190 and 251 (Figure 2-2) shall be removed, and concrete piles shall be removed to the elevation of the bottom of the contaminated soil excavation (Appendix E). At Building 251, foundations associated with the partial canopies (Figure 2-2) surrounding the building will not be removed.

#### 2.5 SOIL PROFILING AND WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

#### 2.5.1 RCRA Hazardous Waste Evaluation

RCRA hazardous waste evaluation for the soil that will be excavated at the Arsenic AOC is summarized below.

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#### 2.5.1.1 ASSESSMENT OF TOXICITY

Five soil samples collected during the second round of PA conducted in 2004 (with arsenic concentrations of 42.2, 67.2, 77.4, 92.9, and 105 mg/kg) were composited and analyzed by EPA Method 6010B for arsenic, and EPA TCLP test method 1311. The total arsenic concentration in the composite soil sample was 95.9 mg/kg and arsenic concentration in the TCLP extract was observed to be 0.0191 mg/L. These results along with the below-mentioned observations suggest that the excavated soil from the Arsenic AOC will not exhibit toxicity characteristic of the RCRA hazardous waste:

- The arsenic concentration in the TCLP extract was observed to be less than its stipulated TCLP limit by more than two orders of magnitude.
- The TCLP value of 0.0191 mg/L corresponds to total arsenic concentration of 95.9 mg/kg. It is anticipated that the arsenic-contaminated fill soil will not exceed TCLP limit of 5 mg/L, since the 95 percent upper confidence limit of the mean concentration for Building 190 and its vicinity is 68.5 mg/kg and for Building 251 is 29.5 mg/kg.

#### 2.5.1.2 ASSESSMENT OF IGNITABILITY, REACTIVITY AND CORROSIVITY

Based on the existing knowledge of the nature of contamination at the Arsenic AOC, soil contamination at the Arsenic AOC is not ignitable, corrosive, or reactive. Therefore, excavated soil at the Arsenic AOC will not exhibit ignitability, reactivity, or corrosivity characteristics of RCRA hazardous waste.

#### 2.5.2 California Regulated, Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste

California-regulated, non-RCRA hazardous waste evaluation for the soil that will be excavated at the Arsenic AOC is summarized below:

#### 2.5.2.1 ASSESSMENT OF TOXICITY

Five soil samples collected during the second round of PA conducted in 2004 (with arsenic concentrations of 42.2, 67.2, 77.4, 92.9, and 105 mg/kg) were composited and analyzed by EPA method 6010B for arsenic, and waste extraction test (WET). The total arsenic concentration in the composite soil sample was observed to be 95.9 mg/kg and arsenic concentration in the WET extract was 1.4 mg/L. These results along with the below-mentioned observations suggest that the excavated soil from the Arsenic AOC will not exhibit toxicity characteristic of the California-regulated non-RCRA hazardous waste:

- The arsenic concentration in the WET extract was less than the soluble threshold limit concentration (STLC) of 5 mg/L.
- The STLC value of 1.4 mg/L corresponds to total arsenic concentration of 95.9 mg/kg. It is anticipated that the arsenic-contaminated fill soil will not exceed STLC limit of 5 mg/L, since the 95 percent upper confidence limit of the mean concentration for Building 190 and its vicinity is 68.5 mg/kg and for Building 251 is 29.5 mg/kg.
- In addition, the total arsenic concentrations are also less than the total threshold limit concentration of 500 mg/L.

#### 2.5.2.2 Assessment of Ignitability, Reactivity and Corrosivity

Based on the existing knowledge of the nature of contamination at the Arsenic AOC, soil contamination at the Arsenic AOC is not ignitable, corrosive, or reactive. Therefore, excavated soil at the Arsenic AOC will not exhibit ignitability, reactivity, or corrosivity characteristics of California-regulated, non-RCRA hazardous waste.

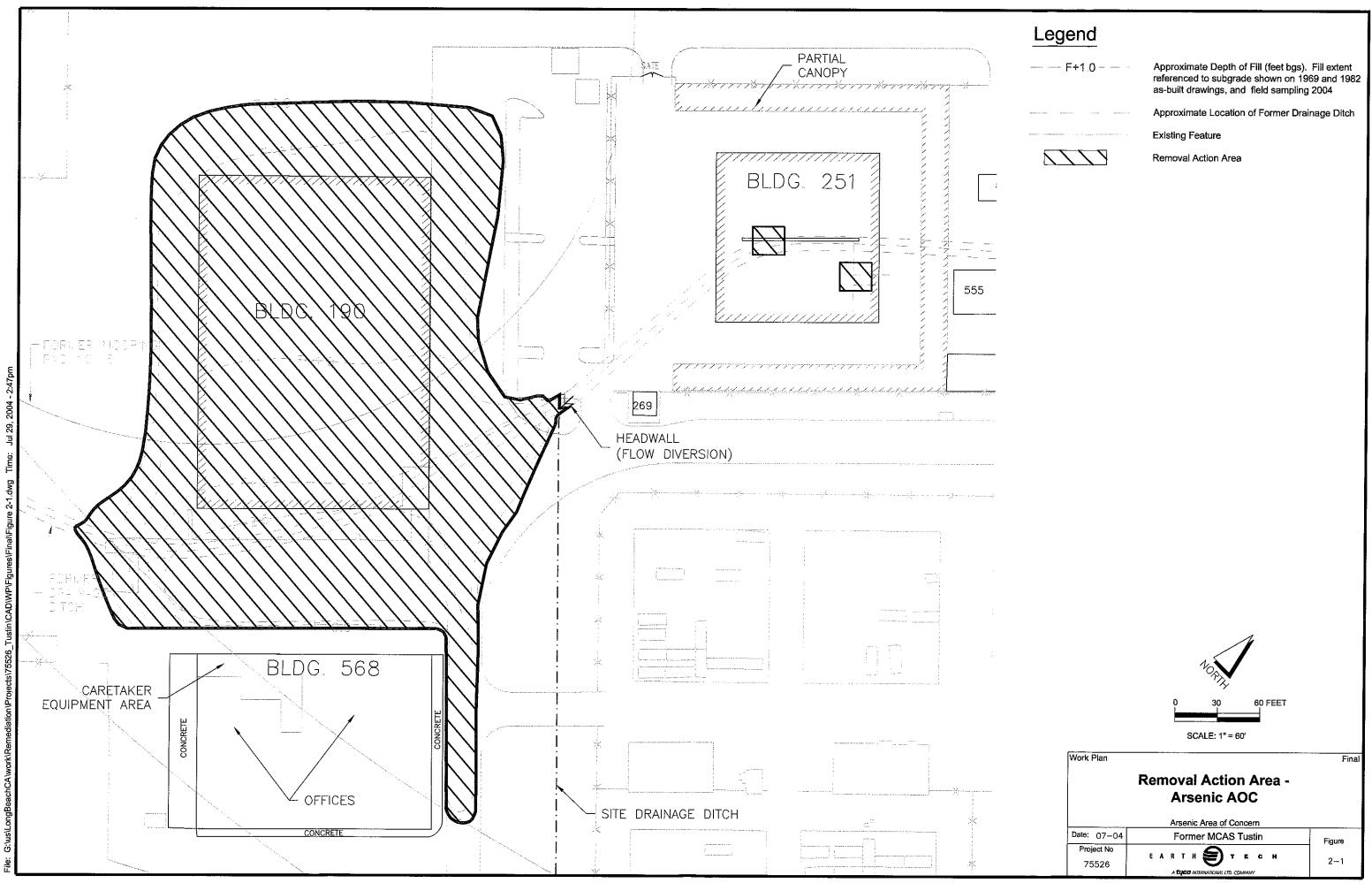
Table 2-3; Action-Specific ARARs

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR	Comments
FEDERAL				Deter management	
Resource Co	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-	1–6991[i])*			
On-site waste generation	Person who generates waste shall determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.	Generator of waste	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66262.10(a), 66262.11	Applicable	RCRA hazardous waste determination for the excavated soil from the Arsenic AOC was performed using the soil samples collected as a part of PA 2004 soil sampling.
	Requirements for analyzing waste for determining whether waste is hazardous.	Generator of waste	Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 66264.13(a) and (b)	Applicable	Analyses was performed on the soil samples collected as a part of PA 2004 to determine if the waste exhibits the characteristics of the RCRA hazardous waste.
STATE					
Air Quality	Air Quality Management District/Air Pollution Control District*	ct*			
Discharge of air emissions	Visible emissions standard that states a person shall not discharge any air contaminant into the atmosphere from any single source of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in a 60-minute period, which is (a) as dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or (b) of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in (a).		SCAQMD Rule 401	Applicable	Excavation, construction, and earthmoving activities have the potential to produce visible emissions due to fugitive dust. Visible emissions due to fugitive dust will be prevented by measures such as wetting the soil.
Discharge of fugitive dust	Shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust such that the presence of such dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source and shall not cause or allow particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) levels to exceed 50 micrograms per cubic meter when determined, by simultaneous sampling, as the difference between upwind and downwind samples.		SCAQMD Rule 403	Applicable	The excavation area at the Arsenic AOC is less than 100 acres, and the construction operations do not constitute movements of greater than 10,000 cy more than 3 times a year. Therefore, particulate monitoring will not be conducted at Arsenic AOC. However, measures to prevent fugitive dust such as wetting the soil will be implemented.

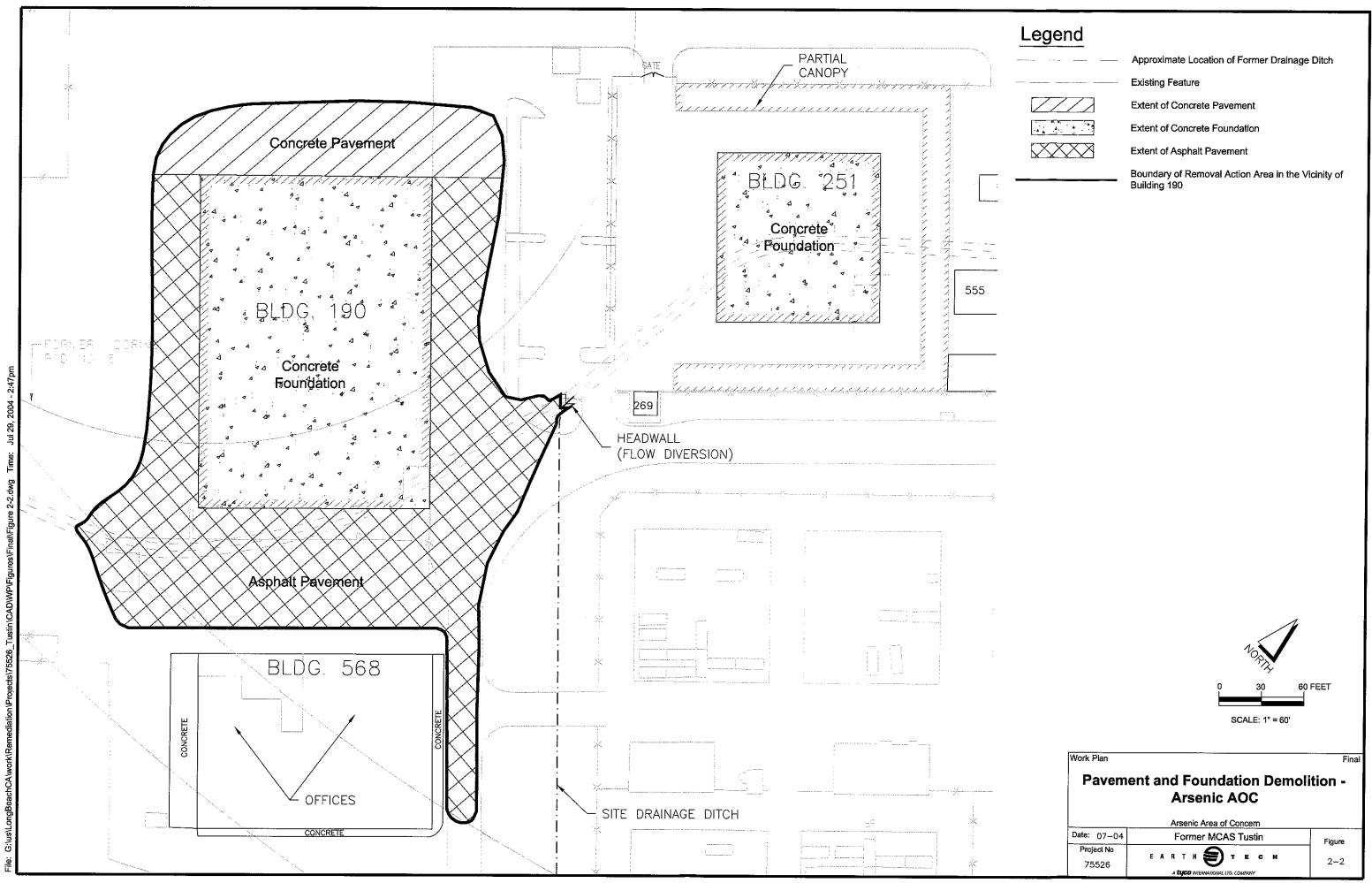
Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
Storm water discharges	Construction and earth-moving activities that result in disturbance of at least one acre are subject to Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ and the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit). Such activities include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, stockpiling and excavation of soil or other materials.	Construction activity that results in disturbance of at least one acre	NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit)	To be considered	Since the removal action will result in disturbance of at least one acre, the state of California identified Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit) as potential ARARs. The DON has determined that Section 121 (e)(1) of CERCLA and the corresponding provision in the NCP (40 C.F.R Section 300.400[e][1]) apply to the discharge of storm water from the removal action area at the Arsenic AOC and that an NPDES permit (either general or individual) is not required for that discharge. However, DON will comply with the substantive provisions of the NPDES General Permit identified by the state of California, as "TBC" guidance for compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and state of California water quality requirements for development and implementation of BMPs and substantive compliance with these substantive requirements has been documented in Appendix D titled "Storm Water Management Plan." This plan includes during the removal action and address substantive SWPPP.
Note					substantive 3 Wrrr content requirements.

Note:

\* statutes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs for the convenience of the reader; listing the statutes and policies does not indicate that the DON accepts the entire statutes or policies as potential ARARs; specific potential ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading; only substantive requirements of the specific actions are considered potential ARARs.



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#### 2.6 CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BACKFILL MATERIAL

The soil used to backfill the excavated areas of the Arsenic AOC will be obtained from an off-Station source. The sampling strategy for backfill source evaluation is based on the recommendations provided in the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) fact sheet entitled, "Information Advisory, Clean Imported Fill Material" (DTSC 2001) The data quality objectives for the backfill source evaluation are presented in Section 1.2 of the Sampling and Analysis Plan (Appendix A).

Assuming fill material is sampled from the borrow area with stockpile volume of greater than 5,000 cubic yards (cy) and approximately 10,600 cy is required for backfilling the Arsenic AOC, eighteen discrete samples will be collected for the assessment of fill source area. All the samples collected for the backfill source evaluation may be analyzed for the following constituents by the indicated method based on the characterization of the borrow source:

- Volatile organic compounds (EPA SW-846 Method 8260B),
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (EPA SW-846 Method 8270C),
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons (EPA SW-846 Method 8015B),
- Pesticides (EPA SW-846 Method 8081A),
- Herbicides (EPA SW-846 Method 8151),
- Polychlorinated biphenyl (EPA SW-846 Method 8082),
- Metals (EPA SW-846 Method 6010B).

Since the number of samples for fill source assessment were estimated based on assumptions regarding the stockpile volume at the borrow area and the volume of backfill material required, this number may change during the implementation of removal action at the Arsenic AOC, if the above-mentioned assumptions are not valid.

#### 2.7 CONFIRMATORY SAMPLING DESIGN

Following excavation of the soil as described in Section 2.4, soil sampling will be conducted at the Arsenic AOC to confirm that the arsenic-contaminated fill soil exceeding the target cleanup goal (17.5 mg/kg at Building 190 and its vicinity, and 35 mg/kg at the hotspot locations at Building 251) for arsenic has been removed, and the residual risk at the site is within the background risk range. The sampling design for this sampling was developed using the data quality objectives process (EPA 2000) summarized in Appendix A.

The sampling strategy selected for confirmation sampling at the Arsenic AOC consists of discrete sampling. The number of samples at Building 190 and its vicinity was calculated using Visual Sample Plan Software (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Version 2.2) based on assumptions, which have been discussed in Appendix A. The decision on the number of samples at the hotspot locations at Building 251 was based on judgment.

The discrete samples will be collected using systematic and grid sampling with random start location. Systematic and grid sampling will ensure complete coverage of the site and provides a practical and easy method for designating sample locations. Based on the sampling design, the decision rules for evaluating the cleanup at the Arsenic AOC, are summarized in Figure 2-3.

In accordance with systematic and grid sampling design, the site was divided into a rectangular grid of 170 feet by 120 feet cells (see Figure 2-4). At Building 190 and its vicinity, nine discrete samples

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will be collected from the bottom or sidewalls of the excavation. In addition, up to ten additional sidewall samples may be collected in consultation with the regulatory agencies to confirm that the arsenic-contaminated fill soils have been removed, if the contact between the native and the fill soil is not discernible. At Building 251, two discrete samples will be collected from the bottom of the excavation, and a discrete sample will be collected from each sidewall at the two hotspot locations. The discrete samples will be analyzed and the analytical results of each sample will be compared with target cleanup goals for arsenic.

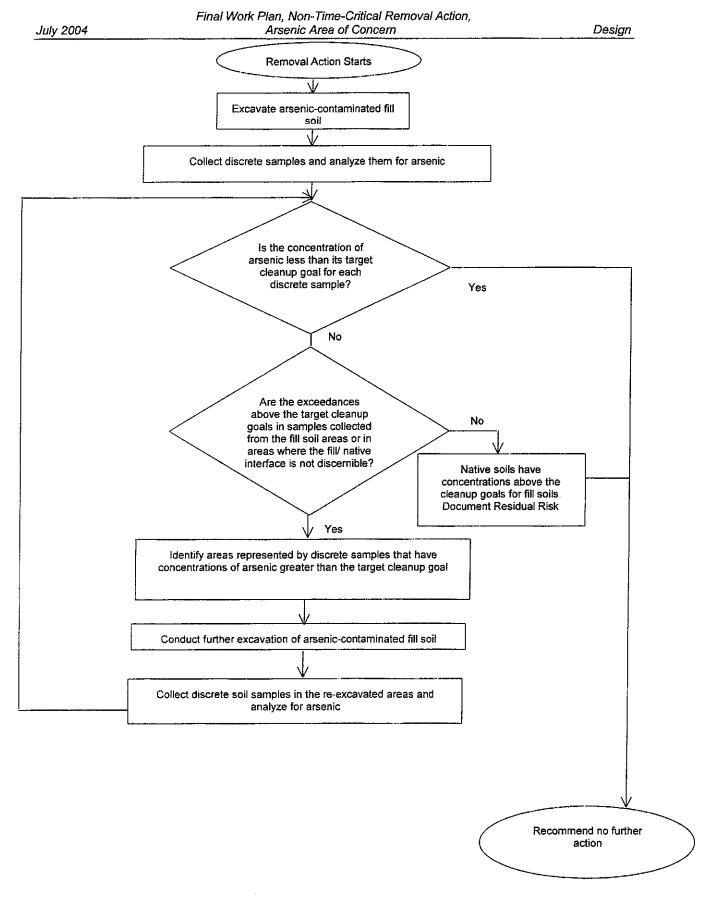
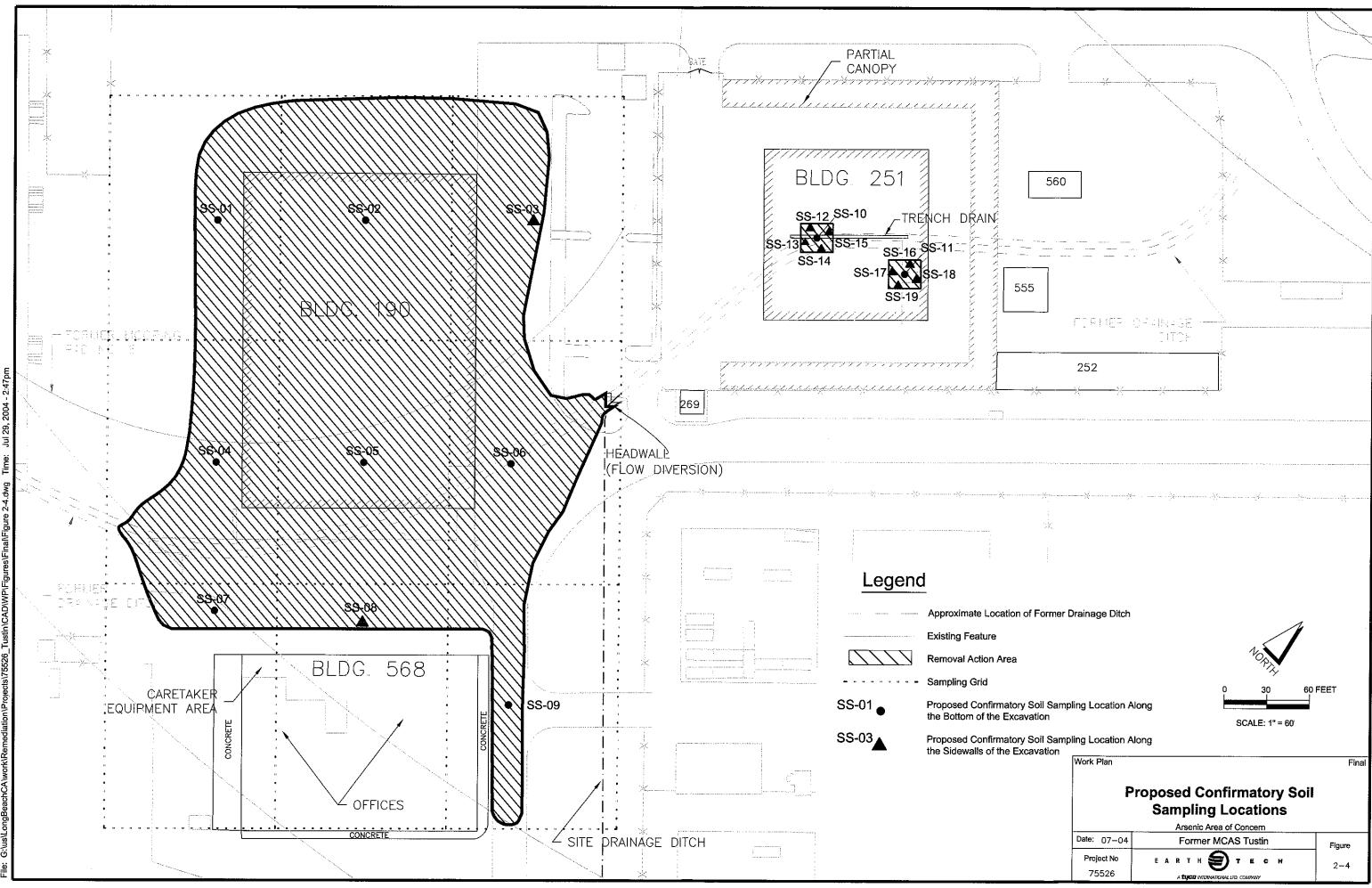


Figure 2-3: Decision Rules for Confirmation Sampling



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# 3. REMOVAL ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

# 3.1 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND KEY PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

The project organization for removal action implementation at the Arsenic AOC includes representatives from the DON, the BCT, the removal action (RA) contractor, and the QA Manager. The responsibilities of key personnel within each of these organizations are discussed below. The overall organization and relationships of these individuals are illustrated on Figure 3-1.

#### 3.1.1 NFECSW SDIEGO Representatives

The positions and responsibilities of NFECSW SDIEGO representatives are as follows:

- Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer (CO) is responsible for the negotiation and execution of the construction contract. The CO is responsible for providing technical direction to the construction contractor.
- Remedial Project Manager. The Remedial Project Manager (RPM) is responsible for all activities that take place at the various sites within MCAS Tustin. Specific tasks include reviewing recommendations made by the Accord Team, including reviewing proposed changes to the technical approach, and overseeing the overall implementation of the removal action.
- Resident Officer in Charge of Construction. The Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC) supports the RPM in coordination of all the work that takes place at MCAS Tustin. Specific tasks include reviewing vendor submittals and personnel qualifications, conducting constructability reviews, and overseeing construction.
- Quality Assurance Officer. The Quality Assurance Officer (QAO) is responsible for government oversight of the QA program and provides quality-related direction for the project. The QAO has the authority to suspend project or site activities if NFECSW SDIEGO-approved quality requirements are not adequately followed.

## 3.1.2 BRAC Cleanup Team

The positions and responsibilities of BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) personnel are as follows:

- BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC). The BEC is the NFECSW SDIEGO representative who chairs the BCT and is responsible for coordinating environmental restoration and compliance programs and updating the BRAC Cleanup Plan at MCAS Tustin.
- U.S. EPA RPM, Cal-EPA (California Environmental Protection Agency) RPMs [i.e., DTSC RPM, and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region RPM]. These agency RPMs are responsible for overseeing and monitoring the progress of RA and conformance of these activities with the requirements of the federal facilities site remediation agreement

#### 3.1.3 Accord Team

The position and responsibilities of key Accord Team members are as follows:

• **Program Manager.** The Program Manager is responsible for all aspects of the removal action program.

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- **Project Manager.** The Project Manager has overall responsibility for all construction work performed during implementation of the RA. Responsibilities include project planning, scheduling, staffing, execution of tasks and subcontracts, and managing deliverables.
- QC Manager. The QC Manager is responsible for developing the QC process to ensure
  compliance with the project specific procedures and requirements provided in the RA
  contract, RA Work Plan, and statements of work developed by the Accord Team. The QC
  Manager will be independent of cost, scheduling, and other performance constraints that are
  the responsibility of the Project Manager. The construction QC Manager shall be a registered
  Civil Engineer in the state of California.
- Health and Safety Manager. The Health and Safety Manager is responsible for developing
  and implementing the program health and safety plan and project specific modifications and
  amendments.
- Contracts/Procurement Manager. The Contracts Manager is responsible for soliciting, selecting, and managing subcontracts for RA construction services and materials required for the project.
- HSO. The Project Health and Safety Officer (HSO) is responsible for establishing and
  maintaining communications with all site personnel concerning the project-specific health
  and safety plan, verifying adherence to site safety requirements, organizing and conducting
  safety meetings (tailgate meetings), and recording and documenting safety incidents on site.
- Project QC Engineer. The Project Quality Control (QC) Engineer is responsible for ensuring that subcontractors and vendors comply with project requirements and contractual obligations and that all field activities are performed as required by the project design. The QC Engineer will have completed the course entitled, "Construction Quality Management for Contractors" offered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The QC Engineer will report to the QC Manager on quality matters.
- Project Engineer. The Project Engineer assists the Site Superintendent and the Project Manager by reviewing engineering design documents and interfacing with engineering design personnel and field operations to communicate job requirements.
- Site Superintendent. The Site Superintendent is responsible for day-to-day supervision of staff and coordination of tasks for project completion. This includes review of engineering design documents, planning and oversight of field activities, and QC.
- Project Chemist. The Project Chemist is responsible for ensuring that the field sampling
  and laboratory analyses are performed in accordance with laboratory and field sampling
  procedures identified in the field sampling plan and quality assurance project plan of the RA
  Work Plan. The Project Chemist is a qualified and trained person who reports to the QC
  Manager on quality matters.
- Field, Technical, and Health and Safety Staff. Technical staff will perform QC activities, including subcontractor observation, sampling, testing, and documentation during the RA implementation. Health and safety personnel will develop and implement the site-specific health and safety plan. Subcontractor field personnel will perform construction activities at the site

# **NFECSW SDIEGO**

Contracting Officer
Remedial Project Manager
Resident Officer in Charge of Construction
Quality Assurance Officer

# **BRAC Cleanup Team**

BRAC Environmental Coordinator
USEPA RPM
Cal-EPA (DTSC RPM and RWQCB
Santa Ana Region RPM)

# **Accord Team**

Program Manager (David Cheng, Ph.D., P.E.)

Project Manager (Crispin Wanyoike, P.E.)

Quality Control Manager (TBD)

Health & Safety Manager (Robert Poll, C.I.H, C.S.P)

Contracts/Procurement Manager (TBD)

Project Health & Safety Officer (Rose Siengsubcharti)

Project Quality Control Engineer (Gaurav Dhody)

Project Engineer (TBD)

Project Chemist (TBD)

Site Superintendent (TBD)

Subcontractors

Field, Technical, and Health and Safety Staff

Figure 3-1: Project Organization

#### 3.2 REMOVAL ACTION AT THE ARSENIC AOC

The RA will be implemented at the Arsenic AOC in accordance with the design specifications. Some of the activities that will be performed as a part of implementation of the RA are provided below:

- 1. Site preparation,
- 2. Mobilization of excavation equipment on-site,
- 3. Demolition,
- 4. Soil excavation,
- 5. Soil profiling and waste characterization,
- 6. Transporting excavated soil to an appropriate off-station disposal facility,
- 7. Confirmation sampling,
- 8 Characterizing backfill material, and
- 9. Backfilling and site restoration.

#### 3.3 SITE PREPARATION

Before the excavation is implemented at the Arsenic AOC, certain tasks will be performed to prepare the removal action areas. These tasks will include obtaining utility clearance, setting up temporary structures for site security, traffic control, erosion control, and setting up the decontamination area.

#### 3.3.1 Utility Clearance

Utility clearance will be obtained prior to excavation at the Arsenic AOC by coordinating with the City of Tustin Underground utilities in the excavation areas will be located by evaluating records including available site plans, utility layouts, as-built drawings, and the results of any previous subsurface investigations. In addition, a nonintrusive geophysical survey will be conducted using magnetic and electromagnetic methods to locate any subsurface utilities. Using the results of the above investigations, the location of utility lines will be marked on a detailed site map and at the site. Following this, the Utility Clearance Request Form (Appendix F), along with the map of the project site that shows the locations of the utility lines, and geophysical survey reports, will be submitted for City of Tustin concurrence and signature at least two weeks prior to the planned excavation start date

Preliminary review of the utility layouts at the Arsenic AOC indicates that a natural gas line, electrical line, sanitary sewer line, water line, surface drain line, and fire hydrant are located within the boundary of the excavation area at the Arsenic AOC (Figure 3-2) All the utilities within the excavation area will be terminated/abandoned during the implementation of the removal action. Where necessary and as required by the City of Tustin, the terminated/abandoned utilities will be restored.

#### 3.3.2 Site Security and Traffic Control

The existing fence at the Arsenic AOC will be relocated to encompass the removal action area and prevent any unauthorized access to the site during removal action. If needed, additional fencing shall be provided at the Arsenic AOC. In order to control the traffic on the roads in the vicinity of the site and to provide safe working areas, temporary barricades and/or yellow caution tape will be placed, if necessary.

3-5

Fencing will be locked and secured when site personnel are not present. Appropriate warning signs such as "No Smoking" and "Hardhat Required" will be placed along the exterior and interior of the fencing as required by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration. In addition, temporary barriers (where necessary) and signs will be erected to prevent unauthorized access to the site.

#### 3.3.3 Erosion and Storm Water Control

The implementation of the removal action at the Arsenic AOC includes excavation, backfilling, and grading activities that will lead to disturbance of areas greater than one acre. Therefore, the substantive provisions of the NPDES General Permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity, including substantive requirements for development and implementation of BMPs, and substantive requirements for the content of a SWPPP are TBC requirements for this alternative. To comply with these substantive requirements:

- A Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been prepared and attached as Appendix D to the Work Plan
- A Notice of Intent has been completed and included in Appendix D to the Work Plan, and
- The BMPs specified in the SWMP will be implemented, inspected and maintained during the removal action at the Arsenic AOC to minimize storm water pollution and nonstorm water discharges.

A Notice of Termination will be completed when the removal action construction is complete and included in the Closure Report that is prepared to document that the response actions have been conducted as specified in the approved work plan.

#### 3.3.4 Decontamination Area

Personnel and equipment decontamination stations outside the exclusion zone will be established prior to the start of field activities to minimize potential spread of contamination from the contaminated work areas. The exclusion zone will be clearly marked as part of site preparation.

The decontamination area will be used for both dry decontamination of equipment and decontamination using a high-pressure steam washer.

#### 3.3.5 Layout of Excavation Area

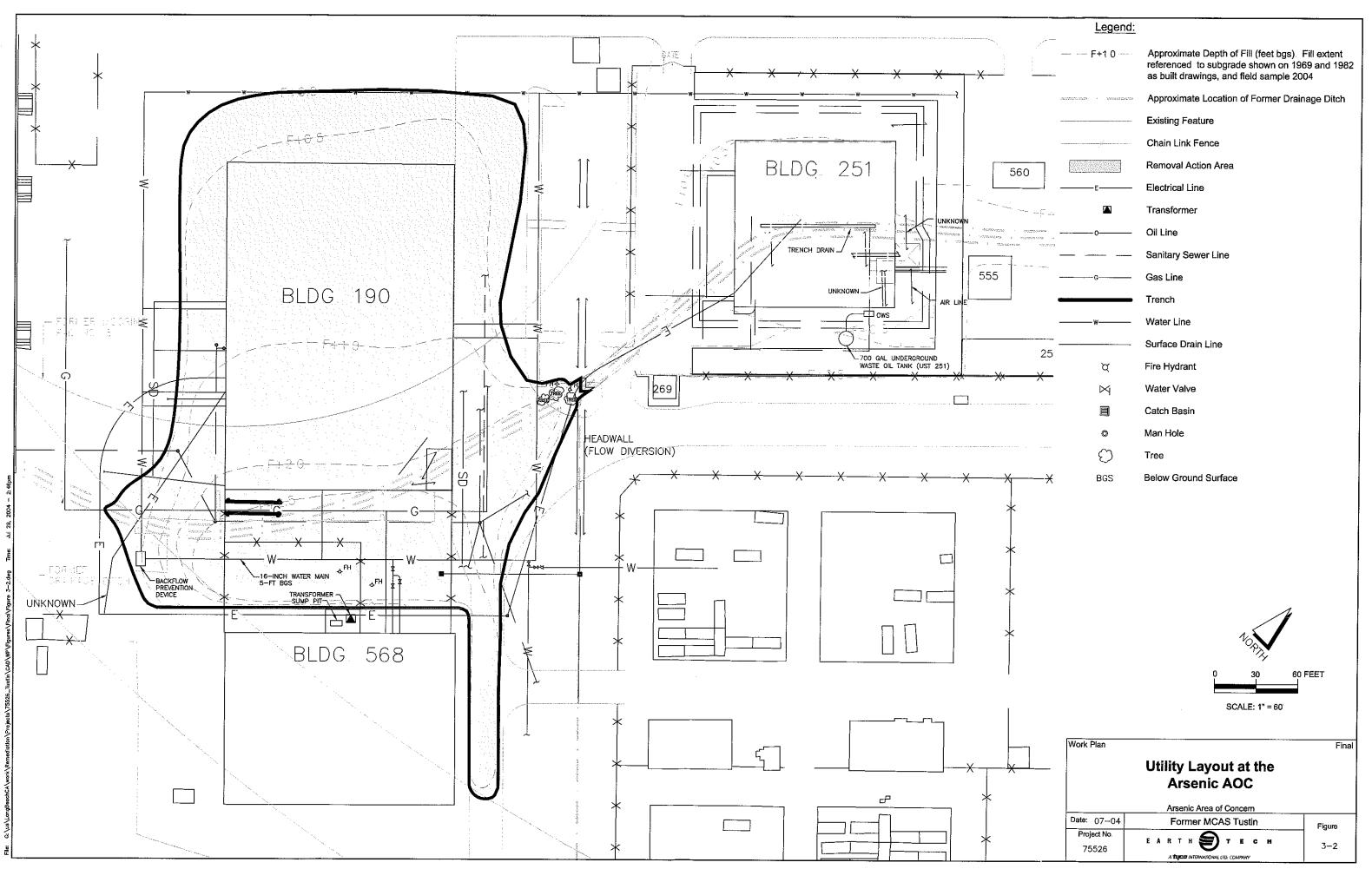
Prior to soil excavation, the excavation area will be marked on the existing asphalt or concrete with paint to facilitate implementation of excavation at the site.

#### 3.4 MOBILIZATION OF EXCAVATION EQUIPMENT

All necessary personnel, equipment, and materials will be mobilized to the site after site preparation. The equipment and materials will include the following:

- Excavation equipment such as backhoe,
- Soil loading equipment such as front-end loader,
- Soil compaction equipment, and
- Trucks for transporting soil and debris from the site

Additional equipment not listed above may be used during the project on an as-needed basis. The Accord Team will make sure that the equipment selected has adequate capability and capacity to perform the designated tasks



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#### 3.5 DEMOLITION

The existing asphalt cover (approximately 883 bcy) and concrete cover (approximately 2,364 bcy) associated with Building 190 and its vicinity, and Building 251 at the Arsenic AOC will be demolished (Figure 2-2). The concrete piles will be removed to the elevation of the bottom of the contaminated soil excavation (Appendix E). At Building 251, foundations associated with the partial canopies surrounding the building will not be removed (Figure 2-2). The asphalt and concrete will be broken down so that no piece exceeds 12 inches in any dimension. The demolished materials will be transported and disposed of as nonhazardous waste or recycled.

#### 3.6 SOIL EXCAVATION

The proposed lateral and vertical limits of soil excavation at Arsenic AOC are shown in Figure 2-1. Conventional excavation equipment such as front-end loaders, backhoes, and excavators will be used to remove the soil. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth bucket to allow for controlled soil removal.

Buildings 190 and 251 have been demolished by the City of Tustin as a part of the redevelopment activities. The excavated soil (4,900 bcy) will be temporarily mounded within the excavation footprint and will be loaded into trucks for transportation to an approved disposal facility. The BMPs associated with excavation footprint will prevent runoff from the site.

Before the excavated areas are backfilled, confirmatory samples will be collected from the sidewalls and bottom of the excavated areas in accordance with the confirmatory sampling design plan shown in Figure 2-4. These samples will be analyzed on a rush turnaround schedule (24 hours). If the confirmatory sampling results indicate that the contaminated soil exceeding the target cleanup goals has been removed from the site in accordance with the decision rules described in Section 1.1.5 of Appendix A, the excavated areas will be backfilled and the site will be restored as described in Section 3.11. If the confirmatory sampling results show that cleanup has not been achieved in accordance with the decision rules described in Section 1.1.5 of Appendix A, further excavation and additional soil sampling will be conducted.

## 3.7 EXCAVATED SOIL PROFILING AND CHARACTERIZATION

The details of the RCRA hazardous waste and California-regulated, non-RCRA hazardous waste evaluation for the excavated soil from the Arsenic AOC are presented in Section 2.5 This evaluation indicates that the excavated soil from the Arsenic AOC will neither exhibit the characteristics of RCRA hazardous waste nor the characteristics of California-regulated, non-RCRA hazardous waste A waste profile has been completed based on these results and submitted to off-Station disposal facilities. If the disposal facilities require additional data for characterization of the excavated soil, additional soil samples will be collected and analyzed.

# 3.8 TRANSPORTATION OF EXCAVATED SOIL TO OFF-STATION DISPOSAL FACILITY

The excavated soil will be loaded into trucks for transportation to an approved disposal facility using a skip loader, a wheel loader, or a track excavator. During loading, the trucks will remain on clean areas to minimize the need to decontaminate the truck tires.

# 3.8.1 Transportation Plan

The excavated soil from the Arsenic AOC will be transported to an appropriate off-site disposal facility. The transportation route that will be followed by the trucks within the former MCAS Tustin

for transportation of contaminated soil is shown on Figure 3-3. If an alternative route is proposed, the City of Tustin will be contacted for concurrence prior to beginning the removal action.

Transportation activities will comply with the applicable regulations. The transportation company(ies) will be certified by the EPA and the state of California as permitted hazardous waste haulers. Each trucking contractor will have the necessary licenses and permits to transport the excavated soil to the disposal facility. The transporter will be required to have the following valid certification information:

- Certificate of insurance,
- Hazardous Substances Removal and RA Certification.
- Hazardous waste transporter registration,
- California Highway Patrol transporter license,
- EPA transporter number, and
- U.S. Department of Transportation transporter number.

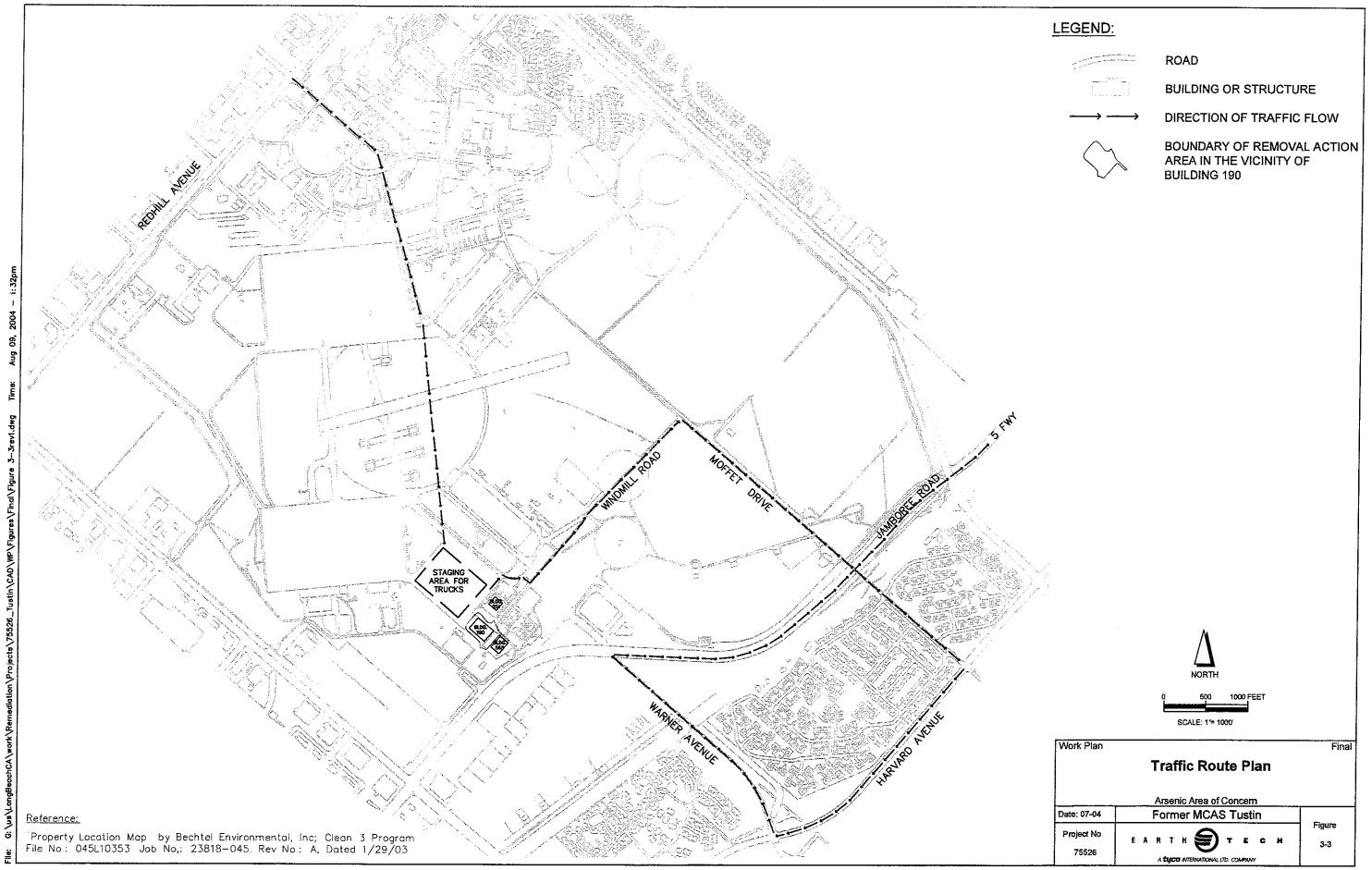
The loading of transport trucks will include generation of the bill of lading (if the waste is nonhazardous) or hazardous waste manifest (if the waste is hazardous). The bill of lading will document the date, loading location, disposal location, and approximate weight of the materials shipped. The hazardous waste manifest will contain the generator, transporter and treatment facility EPA identification number, the generator address, the responsible individual, estimated quantity of material to be disposed of, and EPA waste code. These documents will provide the transporter with the documentation needed for transport, and provide the Accord Team with the weights of the materials shipped from the site and means to track the waste.

The weight of the loaded trucks will be estimated using the axle gauges on each truck. The loaded trucks will be covered with a tarp and will travel to the final destination where actual weight will be estimated using certified scales. Prior to leaving the load-out area, the tires and sides of the truck will be inspected for loose soil debris. Any extra soil will be removed using a wire brush or broom.

Each load will be inspected by the Accord Team, and a load inspection report completed upon load approval. The Accord Team will stay in contact with the transporter and the disposal facility to ensure that manifests and destruction certificates are forwarded to the DON within the mandated reporting period.

#### 3.9 CONFIRMATION SAMPLING

Following excavation, confirmation sampling will be conducted in the excavation areas to verify that the contaminated soil exceeding the target cleanup goals for arsenic has been removed. As shown in Figure 2-4, nine discrete samples will be collected from the sidewalls and bottom of excavation at Building 190 and its vicinity, and ten discrete samples will be collected from the hotspot locations at Building 251. In addition, up to ten additional sidewall samples may be collected at Building 190 and its vicinity in consultation with the regulatory agencies to confirm that the arsenic-contaminated fill soils have been removed, if the contact between the native and the fill is not discernible. The discrete samples submitted to the laboratory will be rush analyzed. If the results indicate that the



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target cleanup goals for arsenic have been attained, the area will be backfilled. If the analysis of the data obtained from the confirmation sampling indicates that the contaminated soil has been removed in accordance with decision rules described in Section 1.1.5 of Appendix A, the excavated areas will be backfilled. However, additional rounds of excavation and confirmatory sampling may have to be conducted, if the data from the first round of confirmatory sampling indicates that cleanup has not been attained at the site.

#### 3.10 CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BACKFILL MATERIAL

Backfill material will be characterized as described in Section 2.6

#### 3.11 BACKFILLING AND SITE RESTORATION

After it has been confirmed, using the decision rules described in Section 1.1.5 of Appendix A, that the contaminated fill soil exceeding the target cleanup goals for arsenic has been removed, and concurrence of regulatory agencies on the achievement of the cleanup levels at the site has been obtained, backfill operations will begin Backfill will be obtained from an off-Station source and will belong to groups SM, SC, or ML in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (American Society For Testing and Materials [ASTM] Standard D 2487).

The compaction will be performed with equipment such as rolling drum compactors, sheepsfoot rollers, excavator/backhoe compaction wheel attached to the boom, and vibratory compactors, or other equipment capable of attaining the required density throughout the soil layer. The areas not accessible to heavy equipment may be compacted with hand tampers.

The fill material will be characterized before backfilling as described in Section 2.6, and backfilling will be performed under the supervision of a Civil Engineer to restore the site to original grading and drainage conditions.

Before placing the fill material, it will be confirmed that loose soil has been removed, and a firm base exists at the bottom of the excavation to support the fill material. The fill will be compacted to 90 percent of ASTM D 1557 maximum dry density. The moisture content of the fill material at the time of compaction will be within three percent of the optimum moisture content. If the moisture content of a layer of fill material is below the relative optimum before compaction, the required amount of water will be uniformly applied to the surface of the layer of soil material, which will then be mixed until a uniform moisture content is reached. The layer will be dried if the moisture content of the backfill material is above the relative optimum, and is observed to be "pumping."

The backfilling operations will be monitored for: (1) moisture conditioning of soil during processing, placement, and compaction, (2) compactive effort, (3) equipment types and weights, (4) maximum clod size, (5) lift thickness (loose and compacted), and (6) methods used for lift bonding. Field testing, if necessary, shall include but not be limited to, the following: (1) field moisture content ASTM (D2216 or D3017) and (2) field density (ASTM D2922, D1556, D2167, or D2937).

The fill material will be placed in 8-inch loose lifts, and field density tests will be conducted for each lift at randomly selected locations for every 500 bcy for fill areas at the Arsenic AOC. If ASTM D2922 is used, a minimum of one in ten tests will be checked using sand cone (ASTM D1556) or rubber balloon (ASTM D2167). Test results from ASTM D 1556 or ASTM D 2167 will govern if there is a discrepancy with the ASTM D2922 test results.

The backfilling will continue until the grade of the excavation is approximately six inches below the surrounding grade. Following this, six inches of Class II aggregate base will be placed on the backfilled areas and compacted to 90 percent of the maximum dry density.

#### 3.12 FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL

Fugitive dust emissions will be controlled during the RA implementation to comply with the SCAQMD Rules 401 and 403. Some of the measures that may be taken to control the fugitive dust emissions include wetting down the excavation areas with water, tarping, and slowing down the rate of excavation.

#### 3.13 REMOVAL-DERIVED WASTE

The removal-derived waste including disposable personal protective equipment and decontamination water will be managed as described in Section 2.1.7 of the Sampling and Analysis Plan (Appendix A).

#### 3.14 CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE/CONSTRUCTION QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

The project organization for RA implementation includes representatives from the DON, BCT, the Accord Team, and the QC Manager. The responsibilities of key personnel within each of these organizations are discussed in Section 3.1, and the overall organization and relationships of these individuals are illustrated in Figure 3-1.

The Construction Quality Assurance/Construction Quality Control (CQC) Plan presents the QC procedures to be followed during the RA implementation at the Arsenic AOC. The purpose of this plan is to establish the framework within which QA/QC procedures for removal of the Arsenic AOC will be implemented to assure that the completed RA meets design criteria, plans, and all the performance requirements.

#### 3.14.1 Meetings

Meetings will be held throughout the implementation of the RA.

#### 3.14.1.1 PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING

A preconstruction meeting shall be held at the site prior to the start of construction. At a minimum, the NFECSW SDIEGO's RPM and ROICC; the Accord Team's representative, HSO, QC Engineer, Project Engineer, and Site Superintendent shall attend the meeting.

#### 3.14.1.2 CQC/PROGRESS MEETINGS

Weekly CQC/progress meetings shall be held between the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM, ROICC, and the Accord Team's representative, HSO, QC Engineer, and Site Superintendent. These meetings will include a discussion of current progress, planned activities for the next week, issues requiring resolution, and any new business or revisions to the work. If any major field activity is scheduled, the RPM, ROICC or a designee, and the Accord Team will ensure the following during the CQC meeting:

- All applicable permits have been obtained and notifications have been completed,
- Adequately trained, qualified individuals will perform the work,
- Appropriate plans and procedures are in place,
- Adequate, calibrated equipment is available,
- Subcontractors meet project and subcontract requirements, and
- All other requirements for satisfactory performance of work have been met.

3-14

The Accord Team's representative shall keep minutes that document any problems, decisions, action items, or questions arising at each of these meetings, and minutes shall be transmitted and reviewed by all parties present prior to the next week's meeting. If any matter remains unresolved at the end of this meeting, the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM/ROICC shall be responsible for the resolution of the matter and the communication of the decision to the appropriate parties.

# 3.14.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

# 3.14.2.1 SUBMITTALS

Submittals will be prepared by the Accord Team with the assistance of appropriate subcontractors and suppliers and shall include the following:

- Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan,
- Traffic Control Plan,
- Field Change Requests (FCRs), Field Change Notices (FCNs), and Nonconformance Reports (NCRs),
- Progress reports,
- QC certificates,
- · Waste shipping documents,
- · Backfill testing,
- Closure Report,
- Confirmation sampling and analysis, and
- Record (as-built) drawings.

All submittals shall be transmitted to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and ROICC who will review each submittal for completeness (see Submittal Register in Appendix F).

#### 3 14 2 2 CONSTRUCTION MONITORING AND TESTING

#### Inspections and Surveillance

Io confirm construction quality and maintain compliance with contract documents, the project QC Engineer or designated representative shall conduct monitoring and surveillance during the RA at Arsenic AOC on a daily basis. For the implementation of effective quality control, the removal action construction at the Arsenic AOC is divided into following definable features of work (DFOWs):

- Utility Clearance,
- Site Preparation,
- Demolition/Excavation,
- Off-site Transportation of Excavated Soil, and
- Backfilling and Site Restoration

Each DFOW is a separate and distinct task and has separate quality control requirements. In general, the QC Engineer will inspect and survey each DFOW in three phases—preparatory phase, initial phase, and follow-up phase. The preparatory phase will be performed prior to beginning work on

each DFOW; the initial phase will be accomplished at the beginning of a DFOW; and follow-up phase will be performed to assure continuing compliance with contract requirements. The quality control checklists for each of the three phases associated with each DFOW are presented in Appendix G.

#### **Construction Observation**

The QC Engineer or designated representative shall observe construction activities to verify that the project design and performance requirements presented in the RA Work Plan and RA contract are met. The Project QC Engineer shall report any nonconformance to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM. The NFECSW SDIEGO RPM will issue stop work notices only for major nonconformance items (i.e., those that affect the integrity and intent of the RA or when worker safety is compromised).

# **Defects and Repairs**

The QC Engineer shall assess the nature and extent of defects in construction for each DFOW. The QC Engineer, after determining the extent of the deficient area with additional testing, observations, record reviews, or other appropriate means, will address defects indicated by unsatisfactory test results. If adverse weather conditions are encountered during construction, the Project QC Engineer shall examine the material surfaces for possible damage in wet, desiccated, or windblown areas.

The QC Engineer shall notify the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and the ROICC after the extent and nature of the defect has been identified. A work deficiency meeting may be held as needed between the Project QC Engineer, RPM, and other necessary parties to address the problem.

The Accord Team shall correct all deficiencies to meet the project design and performance requirements presented in the RA Work Plan and RA contract. If weather conditions affect work or project design and performance requirements cannot be met, the Project QC Engineer shall develop and present suggested solutions to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and ROICC for approval. The QC Engineer shall perform a retest in the area where a defect has been corrected. All retests must verify that the defect has been corrected prior to performing additional work in the deficiency area. Tests, retests, and corrections will be documented in the closure report (prepared by the Accord Team). The QC Engineer shall observe repairs and report any noncompliance in writing to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and ROICC.

#### **Testing Requirements**

Construction quality control testing will be required for backfilling and site restoration during RA implementation at Arsenic AOC. The field and laboratory tests will be conducted for assessing the quality of the compacted fill and aggregates in accordance with the methods and frequencies presented in Section 3.11 of the RA Work Plan.

#### 3.14.2.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE AUDITS

The RPM and/or ROICC, or their designated representative will be responsible for conducting QA audits for checking the adequacy of construction QC implemented. When deficiencies are encountered, the site superintendent and the QC manager will be notified. The QC Manager will be responsible for monitoring the status of corrective actions (if any) and verifying completion. When all required corrective actions have been completed, the QC Manager shall complete a corrective action report and submit it to the RPM/ROICC.

#### 3.14.3 Quality Control Documentation

The QC Engineer shall document that all requirements in the CQC plan have been addressed and satisfied The following reports shall contain, at a minimum, identifying sheet numbers for cross-

referencing and document control, the date, project name, location, descriptive remarks, data sheets, inspection activities, and signatures of the designated authorities with concurrence of the QC Engineer.

#### 3.14.3.1 DAILY REPORTS

The QC Engineer shall complete a Daily Construction Report outlining all activities for that day. The report shall at a minimum consist of field notes, observations, test data sheets, construction problems, health and safety meeting sign-in sheet, and solution data sheets. A summary of all supporting data sheets and final testing results shall be required upon completion of construction.

#### 3.14.3.2 NONCONFORMANCE REPORTS

NCRs will be used to alert responsible personnel of problem areas and nonconforming items. Such occurrences will be recorded separately on individual nonconformance NCRs. The QC Engineer will inform the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and the ROICC of materials or workmanship that do not meet a specified design. At the instruction of the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM or the ROICC, the QC Engineer will provide a written NCR with problems listed, referring to specific inspection data sheets where the problem is identified. Upon correction, the NCR shall be updated with actions taken and test data that prove the problem was corrected. The updated NCR shall be routed to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and the ROICC for concurrence

#### 3.14.3.3 FIELD CHANGE REQUESTS AND FIELD CHANGE NOTICES

Requests for changes to the project design and performance requirements shall be referred to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and the ROICC using FCR and FCN forms. These will be reviewed, evaluated, documented, and controlled by procedures agreed upon between the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM, the ROICC, and the Accord Team. The NFECSW SDIEGO RPM/ROICC will review all significant implementation changes with consultation from the EPA RPM and Cal-EPA RPMs prior to implementation.

Requests for modifications to the CQC plan shall be made by memorandum to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM, and the ROICC.

If during the course of construction, questions arise regarding interpretation of the contractual requirements, the QC Engineer will contact the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and the ROICC. The QC Engineer will document any clarification of the drawings in a memorandum or teleconference records, and route clarification documentation to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and ROICC for concurrence, then to project files for record.

#### 3.14.3.4 TEST REPORTS

The QC Engineer will maintain all records of laboratory and field testing performed on soil. Test results will be summarized by the QC Engineer on an ongoing basis, and submitted with the weekly progress reports.

#### 3.14 3.5 PROGRESS REPORTS

Progress reports will be prepared by the QC Engineer and submitted to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and the ROICC on a weekly basis. These reports provide an overview of construction progress to date, problems or deficiencies encountered during construction, actions taken to correct the situation, a summary of weather conditions, health and safety documentation, and a brief summary of anticipated work. Daily reports, NCRs, FCRs, FCNs, inspection checklists, and test reports will be summarized and included in progress reports, along with a copy of the minutes of the weekly progress meeting. The QC Engineer will be responsible for distributing progress reports to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and ROICC.

#### 3.14.3 6 RECORD DRAWINGS

As construction proceeds, the Accord Team shall maintain a set of record drawings with all changes made to the drawings. At the completion of construction, record drawings shall be prepared to document as-built conditions. The drawings shall be approved by a Professional Engineer registered in the state of California. The final record drawings will be reviewed by the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM/ROICC "Record Drawings" shall be clearly marked above the title block and the words "Final Revision" placed in the title block.

#### 3.14.3.7 QUALITY CONTROL CERTIFICATIONS

The QC Engineer is required to provide signed QC certification statements on daily reports, attesting that, except for those items listed in the NCRs, the work is in compliance with project design and performance requirements specified in the RA Work Plan and RA contract. Upon completion of work under the contract, the QC Manager shall provide the DON with a certification attesting that the work has been completed, inspected, and tested, and is in compliance with the contract.

#### 3.14.3.8 CLOSURE REPORT

At the completion of the project, the Accord Team will submit a closure report to the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM and ROICC This report will provide comprehensive documentation that the removal action was conducted in accordance with the Action Memorandum and that the removal action objectives have been achieved. The report will include all of the daily reports, NCRs, test reports, progress reports, record drawings, confirmation sampling results, and QC certifications. The final documentation should emphasize that areas of responsibility and lines of authority were clearly defined, understood, and accepted by all parties involved in the project.

# 3.14.4 Document and Project Record Control

A record system shall be implemented that designates responsibility for document, manual, and record management and provides for organization, filing, control, storage, and transfer of project records, including electronic media associated with the RA.

#### 4. REFERENCES

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- Earth Tech. 2002. Preliminary Assessment, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California. Long Beach. May
- ——— 2003 Draft Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California Long Beach, October
- 2003 Final Sampling and Analysis Plan Amendment Number 1, Preliminary Assessment of Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California. Long Beach December.

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- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. Visual Sample Plan Software, version 2.2. Richland, Washington.

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# Appendix A Sampling and Analysis Plan

# Appendix A Sampling and Analysis Plan

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## Appendix A Final

# Sampling and Analysis Plan (Field Sampling Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan) Work Plan, Non-Time-Critical Removal Action Arsenic Area of Concern Former Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California

# Contract No. N68711-04-C-1006

Reviews and Approvals:	
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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS** 

Accord Team Accord Engineering, Inc. and Earth Tech, Inc.

AOC area of concern
BCI BRAC Cleanup Team

BEC BRAC Environmental Coordinator
BRAC Base Realignment and Closure Act

BNI Bechtel National, Inc.

CLEAN Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy

CLP contract laboratory program

CO Contracting Officer

cy cubic yards

DON Department of the Navy
DOI Department of Transportation

DQO data quality objective

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control

EDD electronic data deliverable

EPA Environmental Protection Agency
EWI Environmental Work Instruction
HSO Health and Safety Officer

ID Identification

IRCDQM Navy Installation Restoration Chemical Data Quality Manual

LCS laboratory control sample MCAS Marine Corps Air Station

NFECSW SDIEGO Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

NFESC Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center

PCB polychlorinated biphenyl
PPE personnel protective equipment
PRG preliminary remediation goal
TPH total petroleum hydrocarbon

QA quality assurance

QAO Quality Assurance Officer
QAPP quality assurance project plan

QC quality control RA removal action

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RDW removal-derived waste

ROICC Resident Officer in Charge of Construction

RPM Remedial Project Manager SOP standard operating procedure

SOW statement of work

SVOC soluble volatile organic compound

SWDIV Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command

VOC volatile organic compound

U.S. United States

# COMPARISON OF EPA QA/R-5 ELEMENTS WITH SAP

Comparison of the Quality Assurance Project Plan Requirements in EPA QA/R-5 with Elements of this SAP

EPA	QA/R-5 Elements		Arsenic AOC Removal Action SAP
		Section #	Section Title
<b>A</b> 1	Title and Approval Sheet		Title and Approval Sheet
A2	Table of Contents	_	Table of Contents
А3	Distribution List		Distribution List
A4	Project/Task Organization	3.1	Project Organization and Key Personnel Responsibilities
A5	Problem Definition/Background	1.1.1	Problem Statement for Confirmatory Soil Sampling
		1.2.1	Problem Statement for Backfill Source Evaluation
A6	Project/Task Description	2.1.2	Soil Excavation
		215	Backfilling and Compaction
Α7	Quality Objectives and Criteria	11	Data Quality Objectives for Confirmatory Soil Sampling
		1.2	Data Quality Objectives for Backfill Source Evaluation
A8	Special Training/Certification	1.3	Special Training
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B1	Sampling Process Design (Experimental Design)	1.17	Sampling Design (Confirmation Sampling)
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B2	Sampling Methods	213	Cleanup Confirmation Sampling
		2.1.4	Characterization of Backfill Material
ВЗ	Sample Handling and Custody	2.1.9	Sample Containers and Preservation
		2.1.10	Sample Packaging and Shipment
		2.1.11	Sample Documentation
B4	Analytical Methods	3.4.2	Laboratory Analytical Methods and Requirements
B5	Quality Control	3.4.3	Quality Control Requirements
В6	Instrument/Equipment Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance	3 4 4	Calibration and Preventive Maintenance
B7	Instrument/Equipment Calibration and Frequency	3.4.4	Calibration and Preventive Maintenance
B8	Inspection/Acceptance of Supplies and Consumables	3 4 5	Acceptance Requirements for Supplies and Consumables
39	Non-direct Measurements	3.4.6	Non-direct Measurements
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C1	Assessments and Response Actions	3.5	Project Quality Assurance Oversight
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		3.6.3	Data Usability
)3	Reconciliation with User Requirements	3.64	Reconciliation with User Requirements

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This sampling and analysis plan, which consists of a field sampling plan and a quality assurance project plan (QAPP), was prepared for the removal action (RA) at the Arsenic Area of Concern (AOC), at the former Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Tustin, California.

This work plan has been prepared by Accord Engineering, Inc. and Earth Tech, Inc. (Accord Team) on behalf of the United States (U.S.) Department of the Navy (DON), Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NFECSW SDIEGO formerly abbreviated as SWDIV), in accordance with contract no. N68711-04-C-1006.

### 1.1 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR CONFIRMATORY SOIL SAMPLING

Following excavation of the soil in accordance with the removal action specifications, soil sampling will be conducted at the Arsenic AOC to confirm that the contaminated fill soil exceeding the target cleanup goal for arsenic (17.5 mg/kg at Building 190 and its vicinity, and 35 mg/kg at the hotspot locations at Building 251) has been removed. The sampling design, developed using the Data Quality Objectives (DQO) process (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 2000), is summarized below.

### 1.1.1 Problem Statement

Arsenic in excess of the specified cleanup criteria has been identified in soils at the Arsenic AOC. A removal action has been developed to excavate and dispose of the fill soil, and replace it with clean soil so that the residual risk is within the background risk range (calculated based on Station-wide arsenic background concentration of 17.5 mg/kg). For planning purposes, the target cleanup goals for arsenic (17.5 mg/kg at Building 190 and its vicinity, and 35 mg/kg at the hotspot locations at Building 251) will serve as an initial comparison criteria to evaluate cleanup at the site. The distribution of arsenic in the soil at the Arsenic AOC is variable and non-homogenous. The objective of the sampling and analysis is to verify that cleanup criteria have been achieved and the residual risk is within the background risk range.

#### 1.1.2 Identification of the Decision

The principal study question for confirmatory soil sampling is as follows:

- 1. Has the fill soil exceeding the target cleanup goal of arsenic (17.5 mg/kg) been removed at Building 190 and its vicinity?
- 2. Has the fill soil exceeding the target cleanup goal for arsenic (35 mg/kg) been removed at the hotspots at Building 251?

If the confirmatory sampling results suggest that the target cleanup goals for arsenic-contaminated fill soil has not been attained, further excavation and additional soil sampling will be conducted.

### 1.1.3 Identification of Inputs to the Decision

Visual observations will be used to help distinguish between arsenic-contaminated fill and native soil; these observations will be used to help optimize the excavation boundaries prior to collecting confirmation samples.

To resolve the decision statement, analytical results of soil samples will be compared to the target cleanup goals for arsenic, which were developed based on the established background concentration

of arsenic at former MCAS Tustin (Bechtel National, Inc [BNI] 1996) and presented in the Action Memorandum (DON 2004). The data will be evaluated to assess whether the target cleanup goals for arsenic have been attained and the residual risk is within the background risk range.

## 1.1.4 Boundaries of the Study

Confirmatory soil sampling will be conducted for the soil at the Arsenic AOC after the excavation of contaminated soil has been completed in accordance with the design specifications. The extent of the study area is the fill soil underlying the Arsenic AOC as presented in Figure 2-1 of the Work Plan.

## 1.1.5 Development of a Decision Rule

The objective of the removal action at the Arsenic AOC is to excavate the arsenic-contaminated fill soil that exceeds the background arsenic concentration. Based on the sampling design presented in Section 1.1.7 the decision rules for evaluating the cleanup at Building 190 and its vicinity, and at the hotspot locations at Building 251 at the Arsenic AOC, arranged sequentially, are presented below and are summarized in Figure 2-3 of the Work Plan.

- <u>Decision Rule 1:</u> If the concentrations of arsenic contaminated fill soil (poorly graded sand with gravel) are below their respective target cleanup goals at Buildings 190 and 251 in all discrete samples, *then* no further excavation or sampling will be needed.
- <u>Decision Rule 2:</u> If the concentrations of arsenic exceed their respective target cleanup goals at Buildings 190 and 251 in one or more discrete samples in areas where the native/fill interface is not discernible, then
  - 1. further excavation will be conducted, and
  - 2. a discrete soil sample will be collected from each re-excavated area and analyzed for arsenic, and cleanup in the localized area will be reevaluated based on Decision Rules 1 and 2.
- <u>Decision Rule 3:</u> If the concentrations of arsenic in native soil exceed the target cleanup goals for the fill soils at Buildings 190 and 251, then the residual risk will be calculated based on the results of all discrete samples for documentation purposes, and no further excavation or sampling will be conducted.

### 1.1.6 Tolerable Limits on Decision Error

In order to establish a reasonable scope for this removal action, the following were included in the assumptions to develop the sampling design at Building 190 and its vicinity at the Arsenic AOC:

- 1. Null Hypothesis: The true mean of arsenic is greater than or equal to the target cleanup goal for arsenic.
- 2. The distribution of arsenic is unknown and cannot be determined within the scope of the resources available. Therefore, all assumptions are nonparametric.
- 3. False rejection rate (Alpha) of 5 percent.
- 4. False acceptance rate (Beta) of 20 percent

- 5. Standard deviation of 10.83 (calculated from the actual results obtained from the investigation of arsenic concentration in native soil at Buildings 190 and 251 during the Preliminary Assessment conducted by Earth Tech in 2001).
- 6. Width of gray region (Delta) of 10.83 (the width of the gray region was set at 1 times standard deviation).

The above parameters were entered into the Visual Sample Plan Software (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Version 2.2), which resulted in the estimate of the required number of samples to complete the investigation at Building 190 and its vicinity.

The decision on the number of samples at the hotspot locations at Building 251 will be based on judgment. Therefore, there are no probabilities associated with the decision and consequently no limits on decision errors were defined.

The baseline condition (i.e., the null hypothesis) considered that the more severe decision error occurs if the arsenic concentration exceeds its target cleanup goal. The types of decision errors along with their consequences are described in Table A-1.

Table A-1: Decision Errors and their Consequences

Baseline Condition	Type of Error	True State of Nature	Potential Consequences of Decision Error
Arsenic present at concentrations above the target cleanup goal	False Rejection or False Positive: Arsenic is present at concentrations below the target cleanup goal	Arsenic is present at concentrations above the target cleanup goal.	Unacceptable risk to human health due to exposure to the soil containing arsenic above the target cleanup goal.
	False Acceptance or False Negative: Arsenic is present at concentrations above the target cleanup goal.	Arsenic is present at concentrations below the target cleanup goal.	Unnecessary expenditure of resources on second round of excavation and confirmatory sampling

# 1.1.7 Sampling Design

The sampling strategy selected for confirmation sampling at the Arsenic AOC consists of discrete sampling. The discrete samples will be collected using systematic and grid sampling with random start location. Systematic and grid sampling will ensure complete coverage of the site and provides a practical and easy method for designating sample locations.

In accordance with systematic and grid sampling design, the site was divided into a rectangular grid of approximately 170 feet by 120 feet cells (see Figure 2-4 of the Work Plan). At Building 190 and its vicinity, nine discrete samples will be collected from the bottom or sidewalls of the excavation. In addition, up to ten additional sidewall samples may be collected in consultation with regulatory agencies, to confirm that the arsenic-contaminated fill soils have been removed, if the contact between the native and the fill soil is not discernible. At Building 251, two discrete samples will be collected from the bottom of the excavation, and a discrete sample will be collected from each sidewall at the two-hotspot locations. The discrete samples will be analyzed and the analytical results of each sample will be compared with target cleanup goals for arsenic.

### 1.2 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR BACKFILL SOURCE EVALUATION

This section presents data quality objectives for chemical characterization of the backfill material in order to document that uncontaminated material is being used. The geotechnical criteria for the backfill material are presented in Section 3.11 of the Work Plan.

### 1.2.1 Problem Statement

If the results of the confirmation sampling indicate that the cleanup goals have been achieved at the Arsenic AOC and the regulatory agencies concur, backfilling operations will begin. In order to minimize the potential of introducing contaminated fill material onto the site, soil sampling will be conducted to document that the fill source selected for backfill material is appropriate.

### 1.2.2 Identification of the Decision

The principal study question for backfill source evaluation sampling is as follows:

• Is the fill source selected for backfill material appropriate?

Fill material with contaminant concentrations in excess of the decision criteria will not be used

## 1.2.3 Inputs to the Decision

To resolve the principal study question, soil samples will be collected from the selected borrow area and may be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (IPH), pesticides, herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals depending on the borrow source. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) guidance on backfill evaluation (DTSC 2001) will be used to determine the number of samples to be collected from the borrow source and the target analyte groups. The appropriateness of the fill source will be evaluated by the following:

- comparison of soil sample analytical results for organic analytes (VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs) with EPA IX Residential (EPA 2002) preliminary remediation goals (PRGs).
- comparison of soil sample analytical results for metals with the established MCAS Tustin background concentrations

### 1.2.4 Boundaries of the Study

The spatial boundary of the study area will be defined by the physical boundaries of the selected borrow area. Soil sampling in the borrow area will be conducted prior to the removal of fill soil from the borrow area based on DTSC guidance (DTSC 2001).

### 1.2.5 Development of a Decision Rule

The decision rules for backfill source evaluation based on the sampling design presented in Section 1.2.7 are presented below:

- <u>Decision Rule 1</u>: If soil concentrations of organic analytes (VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs) are below their respective PRGs, and the concentrations of all the metals are below their respective station-wide background values, then the selected borrow area will be used as a source of backfill material
- <u>Decision Rule 2</u>: If soil concentrations of one or more organic analytes (VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs) exceed their respective PRGs, or the concentrations of one

or more metals exceed their respective station-wide background values, in one or more soil samples, *then* 

- an alternative borrow source will be selected,
- soil sampling at the alternate borrow source will be conducted, and
- analytical results will be evaluated based on Decision Rules 1 and 2.

#### 1.2.6 Tolerable Limits on Decision Error

The decision on the number of soil samples at the selected fill source area will be based on recommendations provided in the DTSC fact sheet entitled, "Information Advisory, Clean Imported Fill Material" (DTSC 2001). Since the recommended sampling design in this guidance is not probability-based sampling design, probabilities of making decision errors cannot be defined for this study.

## 1.2.7 Sampling Design

The sampling strategy for backfill source evaluation is based on the recommendations of DTSC (DTSC 2001). Two different methods are suggested in the DTSC fact sheet to determine the number of samples required for backfill material assessment based on the approximate stockpile volume or area of the soil to be used as fill material. Assuming fill material is sampled from the borrow area with stockpile volume of greater than 5,000 cubic yards (cy) and approximately 10,600 cy is required for backfilling the Arsenic AOC; 18 soil samples will be collected to assess the fill source area. The samples will be analyzed in accordance with DTSC recommendations

Since the number of collected samples for fill source assessment (12 samples for the first 5,000 cy, plus one sample for each additional 1,000 cy) is estimated based on assumptions regarding the stockpile volume at the borrow area and the volume of backfill material required, this number may change during the implementation of removal action at the Arsenic AOC, if the above-mentioned assumptions are not valid.

## 13 SPECIAL TRAINING

No specific training has been identified for this work. The Project Manager will ensure staff selected to perform the work have requisite training and experience.

## 2. FIELD SAMPLING PLAN

Sampling objectives at the Arsenic AOC are:

- Confirmatory soil sampling, following excavation, to verify that the arsenic-contaminated fill soil exceeding the target cleanup goals has been removed, and
- Characterization of the borrow source soil used to backfill the excavated areas at the Arsenic AOC to document that the backfill soil material is suitable for the planned use.

## 2.1 FIELD METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Fieldwork will be performed in accordance with applicable Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Navy (CLEAN) standard operating procedures (SOPs) (BNI 1999). Field personnel will have copies of all referenced SOPs during the fieldwork. Any necessary significant modifications or deviations (e.g., changes in equipment, materials, or deletion of a procedural step) will be first discussed with the RA Project Manager, and the U.S Navy Remedial Project Manager (RPM). Approval for significant modifications will be obtained from the Navy Quality Assurance Officer (QAO). Approved CLEAN SOPs were submitted to the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCI) by NFECSW SDIEGO. Copies of the SOPs have been provided in Appendix B.

## 2.1.1 Geophysical Survey

Project personnel will evaluate records prior to preliminary field marking of the sampling locations. The evaluation will include available site plans, utility layouts, as-built drawings, and results of previous subsurface investigations.

In conjunction with this information, a non-intrusive geophysical survey will be conducted using magnetic and electromagnetic methods to locate subsurface utilities

## 2.1.2 Soil Excavation

The proposed lateral and vertical limits of soil excavation at the Arsenic AOC are shown in Figure 2-1 of the Work Plan. Conventional excavation equipment such as front-end loaders, backhoes, and excavators will be used to remove the soil.

The soil excavation (approximately 4,900 bank cubic yards) will occur at Buildings 190 and 251 (demolished as a part of the redevelopment activities) areas. Following the demolition of the building foundations, the excavated soil will be loaded into trucks for transportation to an approved disposal facility.

Before the excavated areas are backfilled, samples will be collected from the sidewalls and bottom of the excavated areas in accordance with the sampling plan shown in Figure 2-4 of the Work Plan. These samples will be analyzed within 24 hours. If the results indicate that the soil exceeding the target cleanup goals has been removed from the site in accordance with the decision rules described in Section 1.1.5, the excavated areas will be backfilled and the site will be restored as described in Section 3.11 of the Work Plan. If the sampling results show that cleanup has not been achieved in accordance with the decision rules described in Section 1.1.5, further excavation and subsequent soil sampling will be conducted.

### 2.1.3 Cleanup Confirmation Sampling

As shown in Figure 2-4 of the Work Plan, nine discrete samples will be collected from the sidewalls and bottom of excavation at Building 190 and its vicinity. In addition, up to ten additional sidewall samples may be collected in consultation with regulatory agencies, to confirm that the arsenic contaminated fill soils have been removed, if the contact between the native and the fill soil is not discernible. At Building 251, two bottom discrete samples will be collected from the hotspot locations and a discrete sample will be collected from each sidewall at the two-hotspot locations. Soil Samples will be collected using unused disposable trowels, in accordance with CLEAN SOP 4, Soil Sampling (BNI 1999). Table A-2 presents sampling and analysis summary for the confirmatory sampling.

Table A-2: Planned Confirmation Soil Sampling and Analysis Summary

		Discrete Field Samples
Arsenic	EPA Method 6010B	19

### 2.1.4 Characterization of Backfill Material

The soil used to backfill the excavated areas of the Arsenic AOC will be obtained from an off-Station source. To document that this backfill soil material does not contain contaminants above the EPA Region IX PRGs (for organic analytes) or soil background concentrations (for metals), eighteen soil samples will be collected based on the recommendations of DTSC (DTSC 2001) from an off-site source and may be analyzed for the following, based on the characterization of the borrow source (see Table A-7):

- VOCs (EPA SW-846 Method 8260B)
- SVOCs (EPA SW-846 Method 8270C)
- TPH (EPA SW-846 Method 8015B)
- Pesticides (EPA SW-846 Method 8081A)
- Herbicides (EPA SW-846 Method 8151)
- PCBs (EPA SW-846 Method 8082)
- Metals (EPA SW-846 Method 6010B)

All the samples will be collected using unused disposable trowels, in accordance with CLEAN SOP 4, Soil Sampling (BNI 1999).

# 2.1.5 Backfilling and Compaction

After it has been confirmed that the arsenic-contaminated soil exceeding the target cleanup goals has been removed, and concurrence of regulatory agencies on the achievement of the cleanup levels at the site has been obtained, backfill operations will begin

The fill material will be characterized before backfilling as described in Section 2.1.4, and backfilling will be performed under the supervision of a civil engineer to restore the site to original grading and drainage conditions.

## 2.1.6 Surveying

A California-registered land surveyor will conduct land survey of all confirmatory soil sample locations for horizontal location to the nearest 0.1 foot, vertical location to the nearest 0.01 foot, and referenced to mean sea level. A stake will be placed at the sampling location A plan view of the horizontal limits will be prepared for use on project closure report drawings.

#### 2.1.7 Removal-Derived Waste

During the RA at the Arsenic AOC, the following wastes (removal derived wastes [RDW]) are expected to be generated, in addition to excavated soil and construction debris (asphalt and concrete):

- Decontamination water, and
- Disposable personal protective equipment (PPE), sampling equipment, and miscellaneous debris encountered during the RA

RDW will be properly classified, labeled, managed, and disposed of in accordance with CLEAN SOP 22, *IDW Management* (BNI 1999). If the RDW generated during sampling is regulated by the RCRA, then RCRA storage, transport, and disposal requirements may apply. In general, proper implementation of RDW procedures requires task managers, field managers, and their designees to perform the following tasks:

- Minimize RDW as it is generated.
- Segregate RDW by matrix and source location.
- Follow proper procedures for RDW drum handling and labeling.
- Prepare an RDW drum inventory.
- Update and report changes to the RDW drum inventory.

Decontamination Water. Non-disposable sampling equipment, the backhoe bucket, and PPE will be cleaned and decontaminated between each sampling or activity location. Decontamination water will be collected in Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved 55-gallon drums. As a precautionary measure, drums containing liquid RDW will be left with a headspace of 5 percent by volume to allow for expansion of the liquid. The drums will be labeled in accordance with CLEAN SOP 22, Waste Management (BNI 1999). Drums containing RDW will be inventoried daily, stored on pallets at a designated staging area, and covered with tarps. Upon completion of fieldwork, a final inventory of the drums will be conducted to ensure that they are labeled correctly and that all drums are present.

Disposable PPE and Sampling Equipment. If, based on the best professional judgment of the Field Manager, the PPE and disposable sampling equipment can be rendered nonhazardous after decontamination procedures, then this equipment will be collected in double plastic bags and disposed of offsite as municipal waste. Equipment that is potentially contaminated will be stored in drums, labeled, inventoried, and disposed of as hazardous waste. All waste materials generated in the support zone are considered non-RDW trash and will be properly disposed of as municipal waste.

#### 2.1.8 Equipment Decontamination

All nonconsumable equipment that comes into contact with potentially contaminated soil will be decontaminated in accordance with CLEAN SOP 11, Decontamination of Equipment (BNI 1999). Equipment will be decontaminated by steam cleaning or by a non-phosphate detergent scrub, followed by fresh water and distilled or deionized water rinses. Decontamination will take place on pallets or on plastic sheeting. Clean equipment will be stored on plastic sheeting in an uncontaminated area. Equipment stored for an extended period will also be covered with plastic sheeting.

All consumable equipment (e.g., gloves), liquid, and solid wastes (e.g., decontamination water, and soil cuttings) will be treated as potentially hazardous and handled accordingly.

The field team will perform personal decontamination prior to leaving the work site at the conclusion of each workday, following procedures described in the project *Health and Safety Plan* prepared for this work.

### 2.1.9 Sample Containers and Preservation

Table A-3 lists the chemical parameters to be tested and the types of containers and preservation methods to be used. This table includes information for sample collection during confirmatory soil sampling and backfill characterization. These may be modified to accommodate the preferences of the laboratory, but will meet the essential requirements of the method.

## 2.1.10 Sample Packaging and Shipment

Sample lids and caps will be covered with custody seals. All samples will be recorded on chain-of-custody forms in accordance with CLEAN SOP 10, Sample Custody, Transfer, and Shipment (BNI 1999). Samples will be shipped or delivered within 24 hours to allow the laboratory to meet holding times for analysis.

Two copies of the chain-of-custody forms will be placed in an adhesive plastic pouch and taped to the inside of each sample cooler. The coolers will then be sealed with waterproof tape and labeled "Fragile," "This End Up" (or with directional arrows pointing up), and other appropriate notices. Coolers will also have custody seals to prevent tampering.

Upon receipt, the laboratory will sign and retain copies of the air bill. A list of analyses to be performed and a space to record sample condition upon receipt are located on the chain-of-custody record. The laboratory representative will sign the chain-of-custody form and record the temperature of the samples or cooler on the chain-of-custody form and on the sample condition upon receipt form. In case of breakage or discrepancies between the chain-of-custody form, sample labels, or requested analyses, the sample custodian will notify the Laboratory Project Manager. A nonconformance report will be completed and the Project Chemist will be notified within 24 hours. At the time of notification, a corrective action will be chosen. The sample custodian will enter the information into the laboratory system and a log-in confirmation sheet will be sent to the project chemist within 48 hours. The laboratory will send the Project Chemist a written declaration of the samples in each sample delivery group.

Hazardous Materials Shipment. Hazardous materials, as defined by the DOT, are not expected in the course of this project. Shipment of soil samples is not expected to exceed the minimal quantities for hazardous materials handling. The field team leader has been trained to recognize hazardous or dangerous goods and will notify the Task Manager of such issues prior to shipping.

Table A-3: Requirements for Sample Preservation, Maximum Holding Time, and Containers

Test	Analytical Methods	Preservation	Maximum Holding Time	Number x Sample Container Type
Pesticides/PCBs	EPA Method SW 8081/8082	Cool to 4°C	14 days <sup>6</sup> /40 days <sup>c</sup>	16-oz glass jar or stainless steel liner with Teflon-lined
Chlorinated Herbicides	EPA Method SW 3550B/ SW 8151A	Cool to 4°C	14 days <sup>b</sup> /40 days <sup>c</sup>	lid/end caps
Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	EPA Method SW 3550B/ SW 8015B	Cool to 4°C	14 days <sup>b</sup> /40 days <sup>c</sup>	
Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons	EPA Method SW 5035A/ SW 8015B	Cool to 4°C/frozen	48 hours <sup>a</sup> (14 days, when frozen)	Three Encore type soil sampling devices
VOCs	EPA Method SW 5035A/ SW 8260B	Cool to 4°C/frozen	48 hours <sup>a</sup> (14 days, when frozen)	Three Encore type soil sampling devices
SVOCs	EPA Method SW 3550B/ SW 8270C	Cool to 4°C	14 days <sup>6</sup> /40 days <sup>c</sup>	One 16-oz glass jar or stainless steel liner with Teflon-lined lid/end caps
Metals	EPA Method SW 3050B/ SW 6010/7000	None	6 months <sup>a</sup> (28 days for mercury)	One 16 oz-glass jar or stainless steel liner with Teflon-lined lid and end caps

## Notes:

# 2.1.11 Sample Documentation

Sample containers will be labeled as follows:

- 1. Labels will be written in indelible ink with the following information:
  - Project name or identifier,
  - EPA sample identification (ID) number,
  - Date and time of collection,
  - Initials of the person collecting the sample,
  - Method number or name of analysis to be performed, and
  - Preservative (if applicable).
- 2. A label with adhesive backing will be affixed to each sample container.
- 3. The label will be covered with clear tape to further secure it to the container and to keep the ink from smearing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> From sample collection to analysis <sup>b</sup> From sample collection to extraction

<sup>°</sup> From sample extraction to analysis
°C = degrees Celsius

**EPA Sample ID Number.** To facilitate data tracking and storage, all samples will be labeled with an eight-character sample ID number, referred to as an EPA ID, in accordance with recordkeeping, sample labeling, and chain of custody procedures. The ID number for the Arsenic AOC is determined as follows:

### L1006-zzz

Where,

L The Long Beach Office

1006 Contract Number for Removal Action at the Arsenic AOC, MCAS Tustin

**ZZZ** Chronological number, starting with 001

For example, the EPA number "L1006-030" would represent the 30th sample collected for the MCAS Tustin, Arsenic AOC RA project, a project managed by Accord Team. Quality Control (QC) samples will be included in the chronological sequence. If a sample is lost during shipping, a replacement sample will be assigned a new EPA number. If different containers for the same sample are shipped to the laboratory on different days, a new EPA number must be assigned. All sample identification numbers will be recorded in field logs, records, and a database to ensure traceability of the sample to the designated location or site.

Accord Team Sample ID Number. Samples will also be assigned an Accord Team sample ID, which will be recorded in field logs and databases. A descriptive sample ID number will specify the location, sequence, matrix, and depth, as follows:

## RA-bb-ccd-e-ff

Where,

RA	Removal Action at the Arsenic AOC, MCAS Tustin
bb	Sample type and matrix (see Table A-4)
cc	Grid number (numeric, e.g., 1, 2, 3)
d	Chronological alphabetical order from a particular sampling
	grid (e.g., A, B, C)
e	Sample or QC identifier (see Table A-5)
ff	Depth of sample in feet bgs. For field blanks and equipment
	rinsates, the depth field will contain the date of collection

# Table A-4: Character Identifiers

Identifier	Sample Type	Matrix
SS	Soil Sample	Soil
QS	Field QC	Soil
QW	Field QC	Water

## Table A-5: QC Identifiers

Identifier	QC Sample Type	Description
S	Normal Sample	All non-field QC samples
E	Equipment Rinsate	Water
F	Field Blank	Water

Final Work Plan, Non-Time-Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern

July 2004

Appendix A

# 2.1.12 QC Samples

Field QC samples will be submitted in accordance with the referenced SOPs. The results of the analysis will be evaluated in accordance with the QAPP.

Field Duplicates. Due to the variability inherent in soil samples, the limited scope of the sampling effort, and the sufficient number of samples to be collected to characterize the excavation, field duplicates are not warranted.

**Equipment Rinsates.** All field sampling equipment will be unused, disposable equipment. No equipment rinsates or field blanks are planned.

### 3. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

The QAPP for the RA at the Arsenic AOC at former MCAS Tustin has been prepared in accordance with the requirements and specifications of the following:

- U.S. Navy Engineering Command, Southwest Division, Environmental Work Instructions (EWI) (DON 2001)
  - EWI #1, Chemical Data Validation (November 2001)
  - EWI #2, Review, Approval, Revision, and Amendment of Sampling and Analysis Plans (November 2001)
  - EWI #3, Laboratory Quality Assurance Program (November 2001)
- Navy Installation Restoration Chemical Data Quality Manual (IRCDQM) (Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center [NFESC] 1999)

The elements in this QAPP are in addition to the Construction Quality Assurance/Construction Quality Control Plan given in Section 3.14 of the RA Work Plan.

## 3.1 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND KEY PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

The project organization for RA implementation at the Arsenic AOC includes representatives from the Department of the Navy, the BCT, the Accord Team, and the Quality Assurance (QA) Manager. The responsibilities of key personnel within each of these organizations are discussed below. The overall organization and relationships of these individuals are illustrated on Figure A-1.

#### 3.1.1 NFECSW SDIEGO Representatives

The positions and responsibilities of NFECSW SDIEGO representatives are as follows:

- Contracting Officer The Contracting Officer (CO) is responsible for the negotiation and execution of the construction contract. The CO is responsible for providing technical direction to the construction contractor.
- Remedial Project Manager The RPM is responsible for all activities that take place at the various sites within MCAS Tustin Specific tasks include reviewing recommendations made by the Accord Team, including reviewing proposed changes to the engineering design and overseeing the overall implementation of the removal action.
- Resident Officer in Charge of Construction The Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC) supports the RPM in coordination of all the work that takes place at MCAS Tustin. Specific tasks include reviewing vendor submittals and personnel qualifications, conducting constructability reviews, and overseeing construction.
- Quality Assurance Officer The QAO is responsible for government oversight of the QA
  program and provides quality-related direction for the project. The QAO has the authority to
  suspend project or site activities if NFECSW SDIEGO-approved quality requirements are not
  adequately followed.

## 3.1.2 BRAC Cleanup Team

The positions and responsibilities of BRAC Cleanup Team (BCI) personnel are as follows:

- BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) The BEC is the NFECSW SDIEGO representative who chairs the BCT and is responsible for coordinating environmental restoration and compliance programs and updating the BRAC Cleanup Plan at MCAS Tustin
- U.S. EPA RPM, California EPA RPMs [i.e., DTSC RPM, and Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region RPM] These agency RPMs are responsible for overseeing and monitoring the progress of RA and conformance of these activities with the requirements of the federal facilities agreement

#### 3.1.3 Accord Team

The position and responsibilities of key Accord Team members are as follows:

- Program Manager The Program Manager is responsible for all aspects of the removal action program.
- Project Manager The Project Manager has overall responsibility for all construction work
  performed during implementation of the RA Responsibilities include project planning,
  scheduling, staffing, execution of tasks and subcontracts, and managing deliverables.
- QC Manager The QC Manager is responsible for developing the QC process and to ensure
  compliance with the project-specific procedures and requirements provided in the RA
  contract, RA Work Plan, and statements of work developed by the Accord Team. The QC
  Manager will be independent of the cost, scheduling, and other performance constraints that
  are the responsibility of the Project Manager.
- Health and Safety Manager The Health and Safety Manager is responsible for developing and implementing of the program health and safety plan and project-specific modifications and amendments.
- Contracts/Procurement Manager The Contracts Manager is responsible for soliciting, selecting, and managing subcontracts for RA construction services and materials required for the project.
- Health and Safety Officer (HSO). The project HSO is responsible for establishing and maintaining communications with all site personnel concerning the project-specific health and safety plan, verifying adherence to site safety requirements, organizing and conducting safety meetings (tailgate meetings), and recording and documenting safety incidents on site.
- Project QC Engineer The project QC Engineer is responsible for ensuring that subcontractors and vendors comply with project requirements and contractual obligations and that all field activities are performed as required by the project design. The QC Engineer is a qualified and trained person who reports to the QC Manager on quality matters.
- Project Engineer The Project Engineer assists the Superintendent and the Project Manager by reviewing engineering design documents and interfacing with engineering design personnel and field operations to communicate job requirements.
- Site Superintendent The Site Superintendent is responsible for day-to-day supervision of staff and coordination of tasks for project completion. This includes review of engineering design documents, planning and oversight of field activities, and QC.
- Project Chemist The Project Chemist is responsible for ensuring that the field sampling and laboratory analyses are performed in accordance with laboratory and field sampling procedures identified in the field sampling plan and quality assurance project plan of the RA Work Plan

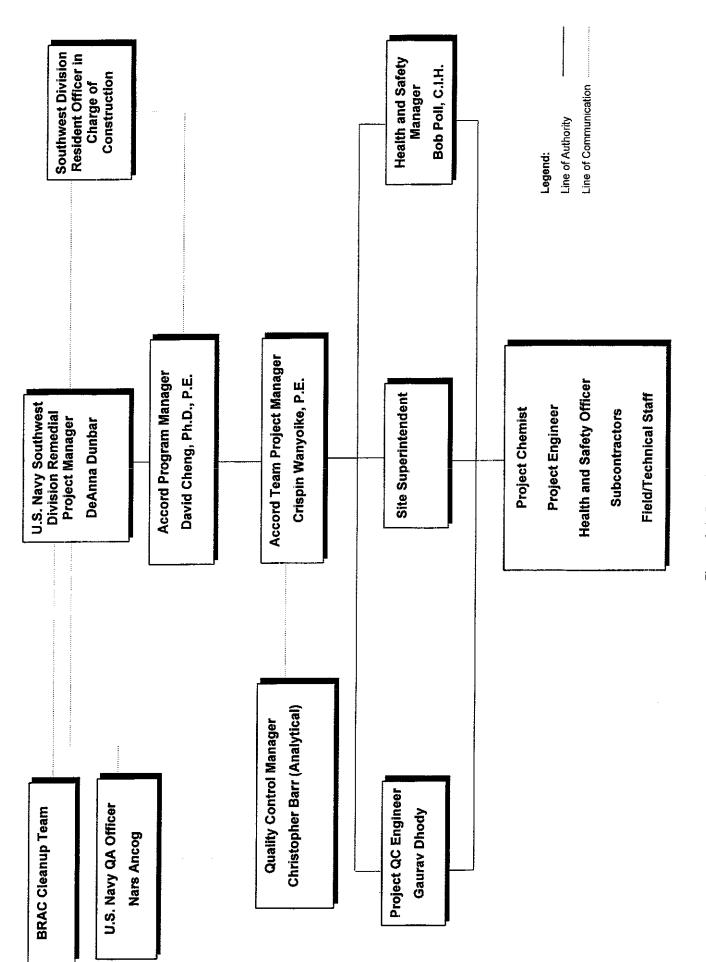


Figure A-1: Organization Chart

• Field, Technical, and Health and Safety Staff Technical staff will perform QC activities, including subcontractor observation, sampling, testing, and documentation during RA implementation. Health and safety personnel will develop and implement the site-specific health and safety plan.

## 3.2 SCHEDULE

The schedule shown on Figure A-2 is for planning purposes and will be revised as needed

#### 3.3 DOCUMENTATION AND DELIVERABLES

Project records and documentation will be maintained in accordance with the procedures established for this program.

Field Documentation Records will be kept in accordance with CLEAN SOP 17, Logbook Protocols (BNI 1999). In accordance with CLEAN SOP 17, Logbook Protocols (BNI 1999), a bound field notebook with consecutively numbered, water-repellent pages will be maintained. The logbook will be clearly identified with the name of the activity, the person responsible for maintaining the logbook, and the beginning and ending dates of the entries. Data forms, with predetermined formats for logging field data, will be incorporated into the logbook. This logbook will serve as the primary record of fieldwork. Logbooks will allow a reviewer to reconstruct applicable events from entries made in chronological order and in sufficient detail. The logbook will be maintained in a clean area and used only when outer gloves have been removed. Entries on the data forms and in the logbook will meet the same requirements. Entries will be made in indelible ink. Information recorded in the logbook will include the following:

- The logbook will reference data maintained in other logs.
- Corrections to entry records will be made by drawing a single line through the incorrect
  entry, initialing, and dating the change. An explanation will be included if more than a
  simple mistake is made.
- Entries will be signed or initialed by the individual making the entry at the end of each day.
- Page numbers will be entered on each logbook page.
- The preparer will photocopy completed pages weekly. The Field Manager will conduct a technical review of the logbook.

Laboratory Documentation The laboratory will provide Level IV data packages for soil sampling results, as required to perform validation, in accordance with EPA guidance for data review (EPA 1994a and EPA 1994b) and the NFECSW SDIEGO EWI #1 (DON 2001) The packages will include a case summary, report forms, QC sample analysis results, acceptance criteria, calculations, chromatograms, and applicable bench logs and preparation notes. The laboratory will also provide data deliverables in a specified electronic format compatible with the project database, developed in compliance with the Naval Environmental Data Transfer System. All laboratory deliverables will be submitted within 14 calendar days of receipt of samples.

## 3.4 MEASUREMENT AND DATA ACQUISITION

All samples will be collected in accordance with Navy CLEAN II Program Procedures (BNI 1999), except as modified to meet project-specific requirements and as presented in this QAPP.

### 3.4.1 Field Sampling QC Measurements

Field QC samples will be submitted in accordance with the referenced SOPs. The results of the analysis will be evaluated in accordance with the QAPP.

Field Duplicates. Due to the variability inherent in soil samples, the limited scope of the sampling effort, and the sufficient number of samples to be collected to characterize the excavation, field duplicates are not warranted

**Equipment Rinsates.** All field sampling equipment will be unused, disposable equipment. No equipment rinsates or field blanks are planned.

## 3.4.2 Laboratory Analytical Methods and Requirements

Laboratory services will be subcontracted with NFESC evaluated laboratories qualified to perform work for this project. The subcontracts specify the work to be performed, which shall be done in accordance with the referenced method and the IRCDQM (NFESC 1999). For confirmatory and backfill material characterization soil samples, the target analyte lists are presented in Table A-6 and Table A-7 respectively.

### 3.4.2.1 PESTICIDES

Pesticides will be measured in soil samples using EPA Method 8081A. Sample preparation will be in accordance with methods cited in 8081A. Pesticide compounds in the waste characterization will also be analyzed in accordance with EPA Method 8081A after extraction of the waste.

### 3 4.2.2 CHLORINATED HERBICIDES

Samples will be analyzed for target compounds by gas chromatography with an electron capture detector in general accordance with EPA Method 8151A.

## 3.4.2.3 PCBs

PCBs will be measured in soil samples using EPA Method 8082. Sample preparation will be in accordance with methods cited in 8082. PCBs in the waste characterization samples will also be analyzed in accordance with EPA Method 8082 after extraction of the waste extract with the referenced method.

## 3424 METALS

Soil samples will be analyzed for metals by trace inductively coupled plasma, EPA Method 6010, except where an alternative method will be needed to achieve the target reporting limits in the sample matrix. Samples will be analyzed for contract laboratory program (CLP) target list metals by SW6010 or 7000 series methods. Soil will be prepared in accordance with 3050B, and water in accordance with 3010A.

Extracts of waste samples will be analyzed for metals listed in Table A-7 in accordance with Methods 6010 and 7471 (for mercury), prepared in accordance with the method requirements.

### 3.4.2.5 VOCs

VOCs will be analyzed in accordance with EPA Method 8260B, using sample collection and preparation in accordance with EPA 5035A for soil and 5030B for water. The analytes will be compounds on the CLP target list.

			Arsenic AOC, F	Arsenic AOC, Former MCAS Tustin	
0	Task Name		Duration 2003	2003 2004 Inn Int Arm San Oort Novillage Law Each May I Ave May I and Law Each May I Ave Brown I and Ave Each May I Ave	200
-	EE/CA		73 days		
2	Award Removal Action Co	Award Removal Action Contract and Notice to Proceed	0 days	<b>4</b> 2/26/04:	
က	Prepare Draft Final EE/CA		22 days	1/19/04	
4	BCT/Public Review of Draft Final EE/CA	ff Final EE/CA	23 davs	2/18/04\$	
ıç.	Prepare Responses to Put	Prepare Responses to Public Comments on Draft Final EE/CA	13 days	3/22/04	
9	Issue Responses to Public	Issue Responses to Public Comments on Draft Final EE/CA	0 davs	₩ 4/8/04	
7	Prepare Final EE/CA		15 days	4/8/04	
80	Issue Final EE/CA		0 days	4/29/04	
6	Action Memorandum		49 days		
10	Prepare Response to BCT Comments for Draft AM	Comments for Draft AM	17 days	2/28/04 3/16/04	
F	issue Response to Comments for Draft AM	ents tor Draft AM	0 days	3177/04	
12	Prepare Final AM		15 days	4/9/04 4/29/04	
13	Issue Final AM		0 days	<b>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>	
28	Site Work Plan (SWP)		92 days		
53	Issue Preliminary Draft SWP to Navy	VP to Navy	0 days	3/24/04	
8	Navy Review of Preliminary Draft SWP	y Draft SWP	21 edays	3/24/04 4/14/04	
34	Prepare Response to Corr.	Prepare Response to Comments for Preliminary Draft SWP	15 days	4/16/04	
32	Prepare Draft SWP		15 days	5/7/04	
33	Issue Draft SWP to BCT		0 days		
34	BCT Review of Draft SWP		31 edays	5/28/04	
35	Prepare Response to Com	Prepare Response to Comments for Draft SWP	9 days	: 6/29/04	
36	Prepare Final SWP		15 days	7/12/04 7/30/04	
37	Issue Final SWP		0 days	4/30/04	
14	Removal Action Implementation	uo,	81 days		
15	Mobilization		15 days	8/2/041	
16	Removal Action Construction	uoi	66 days	8/23/94	11/22/04
17	Closure Report		144 days	Michigan	
18	Preliminary Draft Closure Report	Report	35 days	411	11/23/04
19	Navy Review of Preliminary Draft Closure Report	ry Draft Closure Report	10 davs		1/11/05
50	Prepare Draft Closure Report	out.	18 davs		1/25/05
21	BCT/RAB Review of Draft Closure Report	Closure Report	30 edavs		2/17/05
22	Respond to Comments		10 days		3/21/05
23	Prepare Draft Final Report		10 days	p.4	4/4/05₽ 4/15/05
24	BCT Review of Draft Final Closure Report	Closure Report	30 edays		4/15/05
22	Response to Comments		10 days		5/16/05
56	Prepare Final Closure Report	oort	10 days		£/30/02 <b>≯</b>
27	Issue Final Closure Report	-	0 days		6/10/05
Project: A	Project: Arsenic AOC	Task	Milestone	Rolled Up Task	
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## 3.6.2 Data Validation

The data validation strategies presented in the NFECSW SDIEGO EWI #1 specify investigations at National Priorities List sites will be subject to a minimum of 20 percent Level IV validation with the remainder of the data subject to Level III validation.

Due to the nature of the validation process, Level III and IV data validation will be performed on complete sample delivery groups (i.e., all samples in a package will be validated at Level III or IV as assigned). This may result in a higher percentage of Level IV validated data than planned, but the approach will save in management and tracking resources.

### 3621 LEVEL III VALIDATION

A minimum of Level III validation, as described in NFECSW SDIEGO EWI #1, will be performed on all samples collected during the investigation. Systematic concerns identified in Level III may be cause for additional Level IV review. Such review will be conducted until a return to compliance is verified.

## 3 6 2 2 LEVEL IV VALIDATION

Level IV validation will be performed on at least 20 percent of the samples, typically the first data packages submitted by the laboratory. The Level IV validation is intended to identify if any significant, systematic errors are present in the laboratory procedures or processes. If the Level IV validation identifies systematic errors, the laboratory will be required to initiate corrective action and ensure that such errors are corrected.

## 3.6.3 Data Usability

The final report will summarize the data validation findings, indicating the processes and findings of the review process. Data reported in the project report will be flagged with appropriate qualifiers to indicate the usability.

Data may be assigned the following qualifiers:

- J = estimated concentration
- N = presumptive evidence of the identification of an analyte
- R = rejected data (unusable)
- U = not detected (e.g., not present because of blank contamination)

Combinations of qualifiers such as UJ and NJ are possible. Where the validation qualifiers affect the project decision recommendations, the report will evaluate the issue and implement the necessary corrective action.

# 3.6.4 Reconciliation with User Requirements

The validated data will be evaluated to assess if it satisfies data quality objectives (e.g., tolerable limits on decision errors) and is adequate to resolve the decision rules for the planned sampling.

ID Task Name			No	Non-Time Critical Removal Action Arsenic AOC, Former MCAS Tustin	ie tion Istin	Accord Engineering, Inc. Thu 7/29/04
T			Duration	2003	2003	8
			73 days		in if ebilmar   Apr   May  Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   No	ov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct
2 Award	Award Removal Action Contract and Notice to Proceed	Proceed	0 days		2/26/04	
3 Prepare	Prepare Draft Final EE/CA		22 days	1/19/04	2/17/04	
4 BCT/PL	BCT/Public Review of Draft Final EE/CA		23 days	2/18	V04h 3/19/04	
5 Prepare	Prepare Responses to Public Comments on Draft Final EE/CA	aft Final EE/CA	13 days		3/22/64 4/7/04	
6 Issue R	Issue Responses to Public Comments on Draft Final EE/CA	Final EE/CA	0 days			
Prepare	Prepare Final EE/CA		15 days		4/8/04	
8 Issue F	Issue Final EE/CA		0 days			
9 Action Memorandum	norandum		49 days			
10 Prepare	Prepare Response to BCT Comments for Draft AM	AM	17 days	2/2	2/2B/04 3/16/04	
11 Issue R	Issue Response to Comments for Draft AM		0 days			
12 Prepare	Prepare Final AM		15 days		29/04	
13 Issue F	Issue Final AM		0 days			
28 Site Work Plan (SWP)	olan (SWP)		92 days			
29 Issue P	Issue Preliminary Draft SWP to Navy		0 days			
30 Navy P	Navy Review of Preliminary Draft SWP		21 edays		Ada along	- 1
31 Prepare	Prepare Response to Comments for Preliminary Draft SWP	v Draft SWP	15 days	-		
32 Prepare	Prepare Draft SWP		15 days			
33 Issue D	Issue Draft SWP to BCT		0 days			
34 BCT Re	BCT Review of Draft SWP		31 adays		30/97/c	-
35 Prepare	Prepare Response to Comments for Draft SWP		o days			
36 Prepare	Prepare Final SWP	-	15.020		-	
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17 Closure Report	oort		144 days		8/23A44	11/22/04
18 Prelimir	Preliminary Draft Closure Report		35 days			
19 Navy Re	Navy Review of Preliminary Draft Closure Benort	ţ	10 days		11/23/04	
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21 BCT/RA	BCT/RAB Review of Draft Closura Baport	:	own or			5
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26 Prepare	Prepare Final Closure Report		10 days			5/16/05
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ot: Arsenic AOC	Tack	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Milostono			$\mathbf{M}$
Print Date: Thu 7/29/04 Contract No: N68711-04-C-1006		The state of the s	Milestone	Hollec	Rolled Up Task	

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## 3 4.2.6 VOLATILE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

Volatile hydrocarbons will be evaluated for the approximate carbon range C6 through C12, using purge and trap followed by gas chromatography. Soil samples will be collected and prepared in accordance with EPA Method 5035.

## 3.4.2.7 EXTRACTABLE PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

Extractable hydrocarbons will be evaluated for the approximate carbon range C10 through C36, using extraction and gas chromatography. Samples will be collected and analyzed in accordance with EPA Method 8015B for soil and water

## 3.4.2.8 SVOCs

Samples will be analyzed for SVOCs in accordance with EPA Method 8270C. The analytes will be compounds on the CLP target list.

Table A-6: Project Quality Control Criteria for Confirmatory Soil Sampling

	Project Decision	Reporting Limit	Precision	Accurac	y (%R)⁵
Analyte	Project Decision Threshold <sup>a</sup>	Required	(RPD)	MS/MSD	LCS
Metals (Preparation: SW 305	OB; Analysis: 6010A) (mg	y/kg)			
Arsenic	175	03	20	75–125	80-120

RPD = relative percentage of difference

Mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram LCS = laboratory control sample

%R = percent recovery

MS = matrix spike

SW = Test Method Solid Waste (EPA 1997b)

MSD = matrix spike duplicate

<sup>a</sup> For arsenic, the calculated background value has been used.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Laboratory-specific performance criteria

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Table A-7: Project Quality Control Criteria for Backfill Material Characterization Soil Samples

	Project Decision	Reporting Limit	Precision		cy (%R) <sup>a</sup>
Analyte	Threshold	Required	(RPD)	MS/MSD	LCS
Total Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarb	ons (Extraction: S	W5035A; Analysis	: SW8015B) (mg	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Volatile Petroleum Hydrocarbons	10	10	28	71–127	72–124
Total Extractable Petroleum Hydro	carbons (Extractio	n: SW3550B; Analy	/sis: SW8015B)	(mg/kg)	
Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	10	10	50	50–149	51134
VOCs (Extraction: SW5035A; Analy	sis: SW8260B) (µg	y/kg)			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachlorethane	3200	5	30	65–135	65–135
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,200,000	5	30	65–135	65–135
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	410	5	30	64–135	64-135
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	730	5	30	65135	65–135
1,1,2-Trichlortrifluoroethane (F113)	5,600,000	5	50	50–150	50150
1,1-Dichloroethane	2,800	5	30	62–135	62-135
1,1-Dichloroethene	120,000	5	29	69–127	71-125
1,2- Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (F114)		5	50	50150	50–150
1,2-Dichloroethane	280	5	30	58–137	58137
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	43,000	5	30	65–135	65135
irans-1,2-Dichloroethene	69,000	5	30	65–135	65–135
1,2-Dichloropropane	340	5	30	60135	60-135
2-Butanone (MEK)	7,300,000	100	50	50–150	50-150
2-Hexanone	_	50	50	50–150	50-150
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MiBK)	790,000	50	50	50–150	50-150
Acetone	1,600,000	100	50	35165	35–165
3enzene	600	5	22	75–119	76–118
Bromodichloromethane	820	5	30	65–135	65–135
Bromoform	62,000	5	30	65–135	65–135
Bromomethane	3,900	5	30	62–135	62-135
Carbon disulfide	360,000	5	30	65–135	65–135
Carbon tetrachloride	250	5	30	52–135	52-135
Chlorobenzene	150,000	5	21	75–125	76116
Chloroethane	3,000	5	30	55-135	55-135
Chloroform	940	5	30	64–135	64–135
Chloromethane	1,200	5	30	65–135	65–135
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	780	5	30	64–135	64–135
Dibromochloromethane	1,100	5	30	63–135	63–135
Dichlorodifluoromethane (F12)	94,000	5	50	50-150	50150
li-Isopropyl ether (DIPE)		5	50	50-150	50150
thyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	_	5	50	50-150	50–150
ithylbenzene	8900	5	30	65–135	65–135

Table A-7: Project Quality Control Criteria for Backfill Material Characterization Soil Samples

	Project Decision	Reporting Limit	Precision	Accuracy (%R) <sup>a</sup>	
Analyte	Threshold	Required	(RPD)	MS/MSD	LCS
Methylene chloride	9,100	5	30	65–135	65–135
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	17,000	5	50	50–150	50–150
Styrene	1,700,000	5	30	65–135	65–135
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)		5	50	50150	50–150
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)		20	50	50–150	50-150
Tetrachloroethene	1,500	5	29	66-125	69-121
Toluene	520,000	5	21	72–126	72–126
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	780	5	30	56–135	56-135
Trichlorfluoromethane (F11)	390,000	5	50	50–150	50-150
Trichloroethene	53	5	30	61–135	61–135
Vinyl chloride	79	5	30	36–144	36–144
Xylenes (total)	270,000	15	30	65135	65–135
SVOCs (Extraction: SW3550B; Ana	alysis: SW8270C) (	ıg/kg)			
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	650,000	500	61	10–132	40116
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	370,000	500	30	32-135	32135
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	16,000	500	30	26135	26–135
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3,400	500	57	15-128	38116
2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	2,900	500	30	36-135	36–135
2,4,5 Trichlorophenol	6,100,000	500	30	25-175	25–175
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6,100	500	30	29–138	29138
2,4-Dichlorophenol	180,000	500	30	36-135	36135
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1,200,000	500	30	35149	35–149
2,4-Dinitrophenol	120,000	2,500	30	25–161	25–161
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	120,000	500	61	12–134	38–118
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	61,000	500	30	41–135	41–135
2-Chloronaphthalene	4,900,000	500	30	50–135	50–135
2-Chlorophenol	63,000	500	54	12–120	35–113
2-Methylnaphthalene		500	30	31–135	31–135
2-Methylphenol	3,100,000	500	30	25-135	25–135
2-Nitroaniline	1,700	2,500	30	40–135	40135
2-Nitrophenol		500	30	34135	34–135
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	1,100	500	30	25–175	25–175
3-Nitroaniline	_	2,500	30	41–135	41–135
1,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	_	2,500	30	25144	25-144
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	_	500	30	43–137	43–137
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol		500	58	10–126	37–113
1-Chloroaniline	240,000	1,000	30	35146	35–146

Table A-7: Project Quality Control Criteria for Backfill Material Characterization Soil Samples

	Project Decision	Reporting Limit	Precision	Accurac	y (%R) <sup>a</sup>
Analyte	Threshold	Required	(RPD)	MS/MSD	LCS
4-Chlorophenyl-phenyl ether	_	500	30	41142	41-142
4-Methylphenol	310,000	500	30	25-135	25–135
4-Nitroaniline		2,500	30	30–153	30–153
4-Nitrophenol		2,500	60	12-132	15–128
Acenaphthene	3,700,000	500	59	16–134	41–118
Acenaphthylene		500	30	37–135	37–135
Anthracene	22,000,000	500	30	35–175	35–175
Benzo(a)anthracene	620	500	30	41–143	41–143
Benzo(a)pyrene	62	500	30	31–135	31–135
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	620	500	30	27–135	27–135
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	_	500	30	25–159	25–159
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	620	500	30	31-135	31–135
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane		500	30	39–135	39135
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	35,000	500	30	34–135	34–135
bis-(2-Chloroethyl)ether	210	500	30	25–139	25–139
Butylbenzylphthalate	12,000,000	500	30	25-135	25-135
Carbazole	24,000	500	30	25–159	25–159
Chrysene	3,800	500	30	45–143	45–143
Di-n-butylphthalate	6,100,000	500	30	40–135	40–135
Di-n-octylphthalate	2,400,000	500	30	42–135	42–135
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	62	500	30	27–135	27-135
Dibenzofuran	290,000	500	30	25–175	25-175
Diethylphthalate	49,000,000	500	30	25–136	25-136
Dimethylphthalate	100,000,000	500	30	28-137	28–137
Fluoranthene	2,300,000	500	30	37–135	37-135
Fluorene	2,700,000	500	30	38-149	38–149
-lexachlorobenzene	300	500	30	36–143	36-143
	6,200	500	30	25–135	25–135
dexachlorocyclopentadiene	370,000	2,500	30	31–135	31135
-lexachloroethane	35,000	500	30	25–163	25–163
ndeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene	620	500	30	25–170	25–170
sophorone	510,000	500	30	25–175	25–175
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	690	500	30	40-135	40–135
N-Nitroso-diphenylamine	99,000	2,500	30	36–143	36–143
Vaphthalene	56,000	500	30	27–135	27–135
Nitrobenzene	20,000	500	62	10–134	32–122
Pentachlorophenol	3,000	1,700	62	10134	15–128

Table A-7: Project Quality Control Criteria for Backfill Material Characterization Soil Samples

Analyte	Project Decision Threshold	Reporting Limit	Precision (RPD)	Accuracy (%R) <sup>a</sup>	
		Required		MS/MSD	LCS
Phenanthrene	_	500	30	44–135	44-135
Phenol	37,000,000	500	53	10–116	30111
Pyrene	2,300,000	500	56	22–134	38–130
Metals (Preparation: SW 3050B;	Analysis: Mercury S\	N 7471, all other m	etals SW 6010)	(mg/kg)	
Aluminum	36,300	5	20	75-125	80–120
Antimony	1.4	3	20	75125	80–120
Arsenic	17 5	03	20	75–125	80–120
Barium	305	1	20	75–125	80120
Beryllium	11	0.2	20	75–125	80–120
Cadmium	1.8	02	20	75–125	80–120
Calcium	125,000	10	20	75–125	80–120
Chromium	39.2	0.5	20	75–125	80–120
Cobalt	15.1	0.5	20	75–125	80–120
Copper	41 5	0.5	20	75–125	80–120
Iron	44,900	3	20	75–125	80-120
Lead	23.4	03	20	75–125	80–120
Magnesium	19,800	0.5	20	75–125	80–120
Manganese	1,100	10	20	75125	80120
Mercury		0.2	20	75–125	80–120
Nickel	27 8	0.2	20	75125	80120
Potassium	6,910	20	20	75–125	80120
Selenium	3.7	03	20	75–125	80–120
Silver		0.5	20	75–125	80–120
Sodium	6,320	100	20	75-125	80–120
Thallium	16	0.4	20	75–125	80–120
√anadium	80 6	0.5	20	75-125	80–120
Zinc	141	1	20	75–125	80120
PCBs (SW 8082A) (µg/kg)					
Arocior 1016	3900	33	50	45140	50–145
Aroclor 1221	220	66	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1232	220	33	NA	NΑ	NA
Arocior 1242	220	33	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1248	220	33	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1254	220	33	NA	NA	NA
Arocior 1260	220	33	50	45–140	50-145
Pesticides (SW 8081A) (µg/kg)					
Aldrin	29	17	50	45–135	50140
				<del></del>	

July 2004

Table A-7: Project Quality Control Criteria for Backfill Material Characterization Soil Samples

Analyte	Project Decision	Reporting Limit	Precision (RPD)	Accuracy (%R) <sup>a</sup>	
	Threshold	Required		MS/MSD	LCS
Alpha-BHC	90	1.7	50	45–135	50—140
Beta-BHC	320	1.7	50	45–135	50-140
Delta-BHC	_	1.7	50	45–135	50-140
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	440	1.7	50	45–135	50-140
Alpha-Chlordane	1600	1	50	45-135	50–140
Gamma-Chlordane	1600	1	50	45–135	50–140
4,4'-DDD	2400	3	50	45–135	50–140
4,4'-DDE	1700	3	50	45–135	50–140
4,4'-DDT	1700	3	50	45–135	50–140
Dieldrin	30	3	50	45–135	50-140
Endosulfan I	370,000	3	50	45–135	50-140
Endosulfan II	370,000	3	50	45135	50–140
Endosulfan sulfate		5	50	45–135	50–140
Endrin	18,000	3	50	45–135	50–140
Endrin aldehyde	18,000	3	50	45–135	50–140
Endrin ketone	18,000	3	50	45–135	50–140
Heptachlor	110	1.7	50	45-135	50-140
Heptachlor epoxide	53	1.7	50	45-135	50–140
Methoxychlor	310,000	10	50	45-135	50140
Toxaphene	440	100			
Herbicides (SW 8151A) (μg/k	g)			A	
2,4-D	690,000	10	50	40-140	50-150
2,4-DB	490,000	10	50	40–140	50–150
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	490,000	10	50	40140	50–150
2,4,5-T	610,000	10	50	40-140	50150
Dalapon	1,800,000	20	50	40140	50–150
Dicamba	1,800,000	10	50	40–140	50–150
Dichloroprop	-	10	50	40–140	50–150
Dinoseb	61,000	20	50	30–150	30150
ИСРА	31,000	2000	50	40150	40150
MCPP	61,000	2000	50	40150	40-150

Andrews:

Laboratory-specific performance criteria

none established
(mdl)
Laboratory will report to the method detection limit
mg/kg milligrams per kilogram

EDDs will be received on diskettes or through electronic mail in the format specified in the analytical laboratory technical specifications. EDDs will be loaded into a database management system and checked for completeness and errors. Part of this check involves verifying that all requested analyses for each sample are performed and reported. This may be accomplished by comparing the delivered results to those recorded electronically. If errors are encountered or data are not complete, the laboratory will be notified and data will be resubmitted. If only minor errors or omissions are encountered, data management personnel will manually correct the data, and the laboratory will be notified so that it can rectify the problems for future projects. Once in the database, the records will be made accessible to project personnel.

The electronic data versus hard copy data will be manually verified for the entire project. Final data tables will be compared to the database to verify the output.

Computer files will be backed up daily to avoid loss of information. Hard copy data will be stored in secure areas, while electronic data will be stored in password-protected files, with read-only access to users who do not have authorization to edit the data. The data will be stored for ten years after the close of the contract.

Upon request of the NFECSW SDIEGO RPM, data will be submitted in an electronic format compliant with current specifications in NFECSW SDIEGO EWI #6, Environmental Data Management and Required Electronic Delivery Standards

### 3.5 PROJECT QA OVERSIGHT

Samples will be submitted to an NFESC-evaluated and approved laboratory for analysis by methods cited in Table A-6 and Table A-7. The laboratory will also be certified by the California State Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program. Laboratory data quality strategies and criteria were developed in accordance with the project DQOs and the following references:

- Installation Restoration Chemical Data Quality Manual (NFESC 1999)
- Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods (SW846) (EPA 2003)
- Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organics Analysis (EPA 1994a)
- Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganics Analysis (EPA 1994b)

System and performance audits are a fundamental element of the QA process and are the tool used to demonstrate compliance with data quality requirements.

Overall responsibility for implementation and monitoring of the Accord Team QA program resides with Project Quality Manager. The Project Quality Manager and the Task Manager will be responsible for reviewing the technical contents of all submittals required under this project. The QA activities applicable to this task are described in the SOPs (BNI 1999). The Accord Team peer review program will be followed during this project.

## 3.5.1 Field Audits

The Quality Assurance Manager is anticipated to visit the site weekly during fieldwork to assess field practices for compliance with procedures and requirements. Documentation of the review shall be included in the project files.

#### 3.5.2 Laboratory System Audits

Laboratories solicited for this project are required to have successfully completed evaluation by the NFESC. Further evaluation of laboratory performance will be through data package reviews and oversight by the Project Chemist.

#### 3.5.3 Laboratory Performance Review

Continual laboratory performance reviews will be conducted for the project. This will consist of the following tasks:

- Internal laboratory oversight by laboratory QC Manager,
- Frequent progress reports and discussions between the Project Chemist and the laboratory Project Manager,
- Project Chemist oversight of deliverables and reports,
- Desktop evaluation of reports and data packages, and
- Data validation, as discussed in Section 3.6.

#### 3.5.4 Corrective Actions

Corrective action requests will be issued and tracked by the Project Chemist when deficiencies or instances of noncompliance are noted, whether in field audits or laboratory evaluations. These findings will be resolved in a timely manner, typically within 30 days, by the Project Manager and documented in the project file. Findings that affect the collection or interpretation of project data will be noted in the laboratory case narrative.

#### 3.5.5 Reports to Management

Documentation of audits, copies of audit checklists, and copies of corrective action reports will be included in project files to be reviewed during management evaluation of project progress. Significant corrective actions, which are identified as having a direct effect on data quality or project completion, will be addressed by the Task Manager in writing to the Program Manager.

#### 3.6 DATA VALIDATION AND USABILITY

All data developed in the course of the project will be evaluated for usability and compliance with measurement quality objectives. Field data will be tabulated and presented in the context of the data gathering activity. Laboratory data will be validated as specified below in accordance with the project DOOs and NECSW SDIEGO's environmental work instructions.

#### 3.6.1 Desktop Data Review

Upon receipt, all field data will be reviewed by the Field Manager and Project Manager for internal consistency and completeness. Laboratory data will be reviewed by the Project Chemist and the Project Geologist for applicability to the assessment of the site.

#### 3.6.2 Data Validation

The data validation strategies presented in the NFECSW SDIEGO EWI #1 specify investigations at National Priorities List sites will be subject to a minimum of 20 percent Level IV validation with the remainder of the data subject to Level III validation

Due to the nature of the validation process, Level III and IV data validation will be performed on complete sample delivery groups (i.e., all samples in a package will be validated at Level III or IV as assigned). This may result in a higher percentage of Level IV validated data than planned, but the approach will save in management and tracking resources.

#### 3.6 2.1 LEVEL III VALIDATION

A minimum of Level III validation, as described in NFECSW SDIEGO EWI #1, will be performed on all samples collected during the investigation. Systematic concerns identified in Level III may be cause for additional Level IV review. Such review will be conducted until a return to compliance is verified.

#### 3.6.2.2 LEVEL IV VALIDATION

Level IV validation will be performed on at least 20 percent of the samples, typically the first data packages submitted by the laboratory. The Level IV validation is intended to identify if any significant, systematic errors are present in the laboratory procedures or processes. If the Level IV validation identifies systematic errors, the laboratory will be required to initiate corrective action and ensure that such errors are corrected.

#### 3.6.3 Data Usability

The final report will summarize the data validation findings, indicating the processes and findings of the review process. Data reported in the project report will be flagged with appropriate qualifiers to indicate the usability.

Data may be assigned the following qualifiers:

- J = estimated concentration
- N = presumptive evidence of the identification of an analyte
- R = rejected data (unusable)
- U = not detected (e.g., not present because of blank contamination)

Combinations of qualifiers such as UJ and NJ are possible. Where the validation qualifiers affect the project decision recommendations, the report will evaluate the issue and implement the necessary corrective action.

#### 3.6.4 Reconciliation with User Requirements

The validated data will be evaluated to assess if it satisfies data quality objectives (e.g., tolerable limits on decision errors) and is adequate to resolve the decision rules for the planned sampling.

## 4. REFERENCES

- Bechtel National, Inc (BNI) 1999. CLEAN II Program Procedures Manual. NFECSW SDIEGO: San Diego, California.
- Department of the Navy (DON). 2001 Environmental Work Instructions (EWI) NFECSW SDIEGO: San Diego, California November.
- ------ 2004. Final Action Memorandum, Arsenic Area of Concern, Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California. Long Beach. CA. April.
- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2001. Information Advisory Clean Imported Fill Material. October.
- Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. (EPA). 1994a. Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organics Analysis. Washington, D.C.
- ——— 2000. Guidance for the Data Quality Objectives Process. EPA QA/G-4. EPA/600/R-96/055. Office of Environmental Information. August.
- ——— 2002. Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goal (PRG) Tables. October. 2002.
- 2003 SW-846 On-Line, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods URL: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/test/sw846.htm">http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/test/sw846.htm</a> Office of Solid Waste.
- Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC). 1999. Navy Installation Restoration Chemical Data Quality Manual (IRCDQM). NFESC Special Report SP-2056-ENV Washington, D.C.: Naval Facilities Engineering Command. September.
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. Visual Sample Plan Software, version 2.2. Richland, Washington.

Appendix B Standard Operating Procedures

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Title:

SOIL SAMPLING

Document Number:

SOP 4

Revision Number:

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Reason for Revision:

To Incorporate Reference to U.S. EPA Method 5035

For Volatile Organic Compounds

Job No. 22214 (CLEAN II)

or

Job No. 23818 (CLEAN 3)

AUTHOR:

Author

REVIEWED:

inctional Manager

REVIEWED:

Quality Manager

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APPROVED:

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Program Manager

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SOIL SAMPLING

CLEAN SOP: 4

Rev: 2

Date: 06/07/00 Page: 12 of 13

drill bit out of the borehole, attach the empty decontaminated soil sampler to the drill rod assembly and lower it into the borehole. The sampler shall not be dropped into the soil to be sampled but shall be suspended immediately above the desired sampling interval

- 6. Mark the drill rods in successive 6-inch increments so that the advance of the soil sampler can be easily observed by the Bechtel environmental engineer/geologist. Advance the split-barrel sampler the required distance (generally 18 inches) with blows from the 140-pound hammer.
- 7. Count the number of blows applied for each 6-inch increment of sampler advance into subsurface soils and record this information on the borehole log in accordance with CLEAN SOP 3. Sampler refusal is generally indicated if more than 50 blows are required to advance the sampler 6 inches.
- 8. If an orientated geotechnical sample is required, mark each of the sample sleeves, if used, with a "T" and a "B," using a wax crayon or a pen with indelible ink, to indicate stratigraphic "top" and "bottom," respectively. Log the exposed soil at the ends of each sample sleeve other than the lowest in accordance with SOP 3.
  - Submit each of the sample sleeves for analysis or archival as stipulated in the CTO-specific FSP. In general, the lowermost sleeve shall be submitted to an analytical laboratory for testing if sample characteristics indicate its suitability, or archived in an onsite temporary storage area. The middle sleeve may be submitted to a geotechnical laboratory for physical testing if so indicated by its characteristics. The uppermost sleeve contents are to be discarded, unless otherwise indicated by the geologist.
- 9. Without disturbing the sample, seal the ends of each sample sleeve with Teflon sheeting and tightly fitting plastic end caps. The end caps shall then be held in place with silicone tape.
  - If another soil sample is to be collected at a greater depth in the same borehole, drill to the desired depth, reattach the split-barrel sampler to the drill rod assembly, and follow Steps 5 through 8 above. Be sure to decontaminate the sampler between samples.
- 10. Label sample sleeves using the sample numbering system described in the CTO-specific FSP and the sample identification numbers generated for the specific locations. The sample

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identification number for split-barrel samples shall include the sample depth, accounting for the appropriate incremental depth based on the location of the sleeve within the split-barrel sampler. Record other required field logbook information as specified in SOP 10.

11. Follow Steps 6 through 9 of Section 4.2.2.

# 4.4 Bulk Soil Sampling

Large volumes of soil are generally not required for environmental investigations. However, soil samples may be collected in bulk with a backhoe from test-pits or trenches to a maximum depth of approximately 15 feet (or the top of the groundwater table). A bucket auger may be used to collect bulk soil samples to maximum depths of 250 feet if the soils are unsaturated.

If bulk sampling is required for a given CTO, the procedure for sample collection will be provided in the CTO-specific FSP.

# 5.0 ATTACHMENTS

- A Tube Auger
- B Split-Barrel Sampler

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SOIL SAMPLING

CLEAN II SOP: 4 Rev: 2 Date: 06/07/00

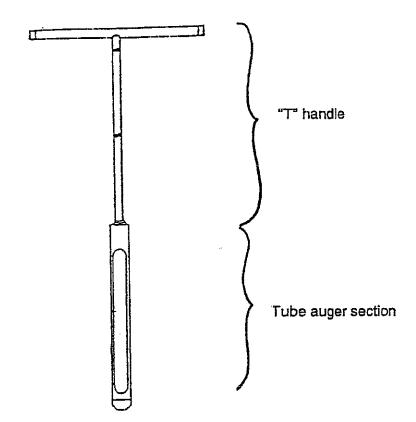
Attachment: A

ATTACHMENT A **TUBE AUGER** 

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Attachment: A

# **TUBE AUGER**



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SOIL SAMPLING

CLEAN SOP: 4

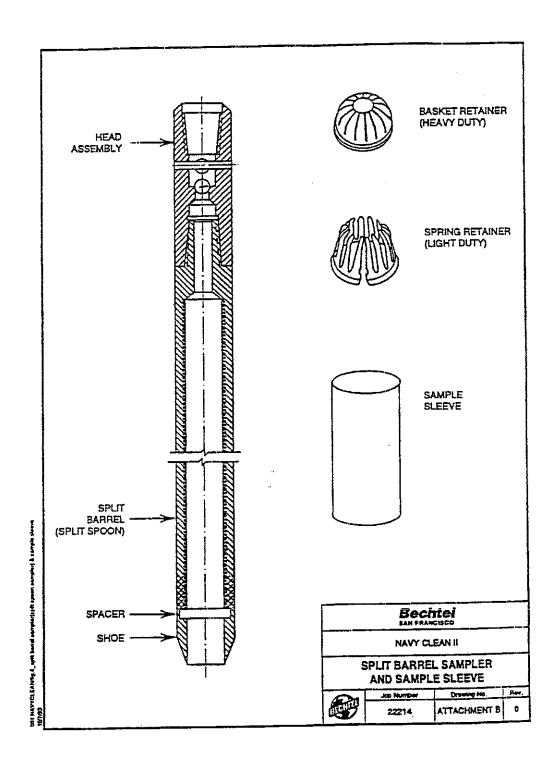
Rev: 2 Date: 06/07/00

Attachment: B

ATTACHMENT B SPLIT-BARREL SAMPLER

CLEAN SOP: 4
Rev: 1
Date: 05/30/96
Page: 2 of 2

Attachment B



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Title:

SAMPLE CUSTODY, TRANSFER, AND SHIPMENT

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SOP 10

Revision Number:

Reason for Revision:

Add "Pay Items" to Section 5.1.1.1

Job No. 22214 (CLEAN II)

or Job No. 23818 (CLEAN 3)

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## 1.0 PURPOSE

This procedure describes protocols for the custody, transfer, and shipment of environmental and industrial hygiene samples from the point of collection to receipt by a designated analytical laboratory. The media constituting the environmental or industrial hygiene sample may include soil, rock, water, air, plant material, sludge, filter media, sorbent material, or impinger solution. The purpose of sample custody procedures is to ensure that the integrity of samples is maintained throughout the transfer process.

## 2.0 SCOPE

This procedure applies to all environmental and industrial hygiene samples collected by a Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy (CLEAN) environmental engineer/geologist (field sampler) or health and safety representative, and submitted for analysis or archiving. This includes all transfers of samples through a shipping agent to a designated analytical laboratory or storage facility employee (sample custodian). This procedure is coordinated with Program Procedure T 2.2, Sample Information Management System.

## 3.0 DEFINITIONS

None.

#### 4.0 REFERENCES

United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1986. NEIC Policies and Procedures.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1987. Compendium of Superfund Field Operations Methods.

United States Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulations, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Manual of Analytical Methods.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 9, Sample Containers, Preservation, and Handling.

## 5.0 PROCEDURES

This procedure specifies the steps to be followed for correct documentation and execution of sample custody, transfer, and shipment. Section 5.1 defines sample custody and enumerates the elements constituting sample custody. Section 5.2 discusses sample transfer and shipment, and Section 5.3 discusses the special case of sample archival.

# 5.1 Sample Custody

A sample is in the custody of a Navy CLEAN field sampler, shipping agent, or analytical laboratory employee/sample custodian if:

- it is in his/her possession;
- it is in his/her view, after being in his/her possession;
- it was in his/her possession and then placed under lock and key; or
- it is maintained in a designated secure area.

# 5.1.1 Field Sample Custody Procedures

The field sampler is personally responsible for the care and custody of the samples until they are transferred and/or shipped to an analytical laboratory or storage facility, in accordance with this procedure. The four elements of sample custody that are initiated in the field are sample labels, logbooks, chain-of-custody (COC) records, and custody seals. The following sections describe the proper procedures for completing each of these steps of the sample custody process.

## 5.1.1.1 Sample Labels

Sample labels convey information unique to each sample and thus serve to prevent misidentification of samples. The Bechtel field sampler shall attach a sample label to each sample container just before, or at the time of, sampling. Sample labels shall be weatherproof paper or plastic with gummed backs. Labels shall be completed with indelible ink, and, where necessary, the labels shall be protected from water with clear tape. Any errors made on a sample label shall be corrected as described in Section 5.1.1.5 of this procedure. Each sample label shall note the following information:

- · project identification, sampling location, and job number;
- name or initials of field sampler (not preprinted);
- sample identification (ID) number;
- analysis required, pay item, and sample preservation (if applicable);
- sampling date; and
- the local standard time of sample collection, using a 24-hour clock notation.

An example of a sample label is included with this procedure as Attachment A.

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## 5.1.1.2 Logbook/Daily Field Report

The field sampler is responsible for maintaining a logbook(s) that chronicles and summarizes all field activities performed during a given workday. Logbooks shall be permanently bound with numbered pages, and all entries shall be made in indelible ink. Should an erroneous entry be made, the error shall be corrected as described in Section 5.1.1.5 of this procedure. Logbooks shall include the following information at a minimum:

- sampling site (e.g., NBC Site 9);
- sampling location including distances to nearest fixed reference point(s);
- sampling depth (below ground surface [bgs], if applicable);
- sample matrix;
- sample appearance;
- volume of sample collected;
- field measurements (if applicable);
- · type of sampling equipment used;
- names of all individuals present during sampling;
- sample collection dates and times, using a 24-hour clock notation;
- sample ID numbers:
- type and number of sample containers used per sampling site;
- designation of quality control samples (e.g., blanks, splits, or duplicates);
- analysis required and sample preservation (if applicable).

Logbooks are intended to provide sufficient information to enable participants to reconstruct events that occurred during field activities. The notes allow interested parties, not present in the field at the time of sampling, to obtain insight into the field conditions surrounding any particular sampling event, as well as the methodology used by the field samplers. Logbooks are also admissible as evidence in legal proceedings. As such, the logbook entries should be factual, detailed, and objective

See Section 4.2 of SOP 17 for additional guidance on logbook entries.

# 5.1.1.3 Chain-of-Custody Record

The field sampler shall fill out a COC record after each sample is collected. The COC record is necessary to physically trace sample possession from the time of collection to ultimate disposition. The record(s) shall be signed as relinquished

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or received each time the sample changes possession. The COC should be filled out once the sample is collected and shall contain the following information:

- · contract task order (CTO) number;
- project name and sampling site (e.g., NBC Site 9);
- site contact;
- · names of field samplers and their signatures;
- sample ID number;
- sampling date;
- local standard time of sample collection, using a 24-hour clock notation:
- sample matrix;
- · description of the sampling location and depth (bgs), if applicable;
- · number of containers submitted for each sample;
- pay items;
- analyses requested;
- · turnaround time requested for analyses;
- · preservation of sample containers (if applicable);
- name and address of analytical laboratory;
- means of transmittal to the analytical laboratory or storage facility (including carrier and airbill number, if applicable); and
- any general comments, instructions to the analytical laboratory, or unusual circumstances. These may include:
  - indication that a particular sample was split with an owner, operator, or government agency;
  - instruction to the analytical laboratory to spike a sample;
  - indication of problems encountered during an attempt to transfer a sample; or
  - lack of preservation due to sample reaction.

General comments, instructions to the analytical laboratory, or unusual circumstances shall be recorded in the COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS section of the COC. Any additional information unique to a particular sample shall be recorded in the REMARKS section of the COC. Should an error be made on the COC, the error shall be corrected as described in Section 5.1.1.5 of this procedure. A blank COC form is included as Attachment B.

In the event that multiple analytical laboratories are used at a site, a separate COC record shall be completed for each laboratory or storage facility. Each COC record shall indicate the number of coolers transmitted to that particular laboratory or storage facility, in the NO. OF COOLERS SHIPPED block of the COC.

## 5.1.1.4 Custody Seals

After sample collection, a signed and dated custody seal shall be affixed to each sample. Custody seals are used to detect whether samples have been subjected to tampering following sample collection but prior to the time of analysis. The seal shall be attached in such a way that it is necessary to break the seal in order to open the sample container. Two or more custody seals shall also be affixed to the outside of the shipping container or cooler prior to shipment through an overnight carrier (e.g., Federal Express). An example of a custody seal is included with this procedure as Attachment C.

## 5.1.1.5 Error Correction

Any and all errors made on the sample label, in the logbook, or on the COC shall be corrected with a single line drawn through the error, followed by the entry of the correct information. The erroneous information shall not be obliterated. The individual making the correction shall then initial the correction and indicate the date on which the correction was made. If an error is discovered on a sample label that has been taped to protect it from water, the label shall be discarded and a new, correct label shall be affixed to the sample. Should an error be made on a custody seal, the seal shall be discarded and a new seal shall be affixed to the sample container. A description of any error correction made to the sample label or COC shall be entered in the logbook.

# 5.2 Sample Transfer and Shipment

The following subsections describe the proper procedures for sample transfer and shipment. Section 5.2.1 discusses the usual methods of sample shipment and the appropriate custody transfer procedures for each method. Section 5.2.2 identifies the items that should be considered and the arrangements that should be made for sample shipment.

# 5.2.1 Transfer of Custody for Shipment

The Bechtel field sampler is personally responsible for the care and custody of the samples until they are transferred and/or shipped to the analytical laboratory.

The COC, initiated by the field sampler during sampling, shall document only those samples it accompanies during shipment (i.e., the COC is the record of the contents of a particular cooler). All samples shipped shall be accompanied by a field-completed COC. There are usually two routes by which samples may be

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transferred to the analytical laboratory or storage facility. The two methods of shipping are:

- by land or air through an overnight commercial shipping courier, or
- by land through a non-commercial courier, field samplers, or other responsible party to whom the samples can be relinquished directly.

#### Method 1

When samples are transferred via the first method, the field sampler shall complete an airbill, provided by the overnight carrier, for the shipment of the samples. The field sampler shall indicate the name of the overnight carrier in the RECEIVED BY block of the COC, and the airbill number in the AIRBILL NO. block of the COC. The date and time of sample pickup shall also be noted. The field sampler shall keep the bottom two copies of the signed COC for field records, and the top copies of the COC shall be enclosed in a plastic zip-lock bag. The zip-lock bag shall be sealed and taped to the inside of the cooler lid or inside the packing box. Two or more custody seals shall then be affixed to the outside of the cooler or packing box, one on the front and one on the back. Additional seals may be used if the field sampler deems more seals necessary. The cooler shall be wrapped with clear tape over the custody seals to prevent the seals from falling off. The cooler shall be handed over to the shipping agent. typically Federal Express, along with the completed airbill. The top copy of the airbill shall be returned to the relinquishing party and should be retained for field records.

## Method 2

When samples are transferred via the second method, the field sampler shall be responsible for relinquishing the samples to the delivering party. Both the field sampler relinquishing the samples, as well as the delivery person (shipping agent) receiving them, shall sign, date and note the time of transfer on the COC. The field sampler shall keep the bottom two copies of the signed COC for field records.

Refer to SOP 9, Sample Containers, Preservation and Handling, for a more detailed description on the packaging of samples for shipment.

# 5.2.2 Sample Shipment

The field sampler shall be aware of all governing state, federal (DOT and IATA), and local regulations concerning the shipment of environmental samples prior to the field sampling event. The field sampler shall also be aware of the shipping agent's limitations in this respect so that no time is lost due to a need to repackage and/or label the shipment.

The Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan Supplement (SSHP) for the fieldwork will identify whether special procedures are to be implemented for the shipment of samples because of the potential presence of reportable quantities of "Hazardous Substances" as defined by the DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations. The SSHP will also identify whether the samples may meet "Dangerous Goods" criteria set forth by the IATA and/or other applicable shipper's requirements. If special procedures are to be implemented, the SSHP will define what these measures are, and how they affect the packaging, labeling, and shipping of samples and what training requirements are required.

Two program contaminants that have been determined to potentially meet special regulatory requirements in certain cases are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and arsenic. Whenever samples are expected to be contaminated with one of these substances, the following conditions will be implemented:

- Any field site suspected of producing samples containing PCBs at a
  concentration of 20 parts per million (ppm) or greater will have the
  applicable DOT training and shipping requirements implemented.
  Samples suspected of being contaminated with PCBs at levels below this
  regulatory limit need no special requirements if shipped by land or
  Airborne Express. PCB-contaminated samples (regardless of
  concentration) should not be offered for shipment by Federal Express,
  because to do so without the specified packaging is in violation of the
  IATA regulations.
- Since naturally occurring levels of arsenic are relatively high on the west coast, the Program Procedure requires that whenever arsenic is suspected to exceed natural background levels, and be present at a level of 20 ppm or more, special labeling and shipping requirements required by DOT will be implemented.

Both of the above determinations will be made at the time of the writing of the SSHP for the fieldwork. Both 49 *Code of Federal Regulations* 172 (c)11 and the IATA Dangerous Goods regulations allow historical data and the shipper's best judgment to be used to make this determination.

Training in the proper shipping of reportable quantities of arsenic and PCBs will be conducted for all field personnel who will be involved in the packaging and shipping of these materials on a task-specific basis. The training will be conducted by the Safety and Health Manager or other competent person. The training will be in accordance with the U.S. DOT HM-126F, and must occur only if target levels outlined above are anticipated.

The Readiness Review Checklist (see Program Procedure M 3.2) will ensure that these determinations have been made prior to mobilizing to the field and that special shipping arrangements have been made where appropriate.

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- Arrangements shall be made for transporting the samples to the
  laboratory before starting any sampling episode. If the samples are to be
  sent by overnight common courier, the proper arrangements shall include
  obtaining pickup service or determining where and when the samples can
  be dropped off. It may also be necessary to modify the sampling
  schedule to match the latest pickup/drop-off times for overnight delivery.
  The laboratory should be notified in advance if it is known that samples
  will arrive after normal business hours or on weekends.
- When shipping industrial hygiene-related samples (i.e., filter media or contained air), the appropriate NIOSH method shall be consulted for guidance in packing and shipping the containers or filter media.

## 5.2.3 Laboratory Sample Receipt and Custody Procedures

The designated sample custodian shall take custody of all samples upon their arrival at the analytical laboratory. The sample custodian is responsible for inspecting all sample labels and custody forms to ensure that the information is internally consistent. The custodian shall also inspect all samples for signs of damage or tampering. Any discrepancies in information or signs of damage or tampering shall be documented and noted on the COC by the custodian. The custodian shall then sign and date the COC for receipt.

The custodian shall assign a unique laboratory ID number to each sample and distribute the samples to appropriate analysts or secured storage areas. All sample transfers within the laboratory shall be recorded.

Laboratory personnel shall be responsible for the care and custody of samples from the time they are received for analysis until the samples are exhausted or returned to the laboratory sample custodian for disposal. If a portion of any sample must be sent to a second laboratory for analysis, the sample custodian shall be responsible for creating a new COC form to track the possession of this subset of samples. All procedures for sample custody, transfer, and shipment, as described in this procedure, shall apply during transfer of samples between laboratories. The laboratory shall retain all written records of laboratory handling and analysis as part of a permanent laboratory file.

# 5.3 Sample Archival

Custody of samples that are collected and archived for future chemical or physical analysis shall be documented in the same manner as described above. However, the ARCHIVE column will be annotated with the sample container number (Attachment B) by the field sampler. Sample receipt shall also be handled as described above with the receiving sample custodian indicating the condition in which the samples were received and signing the COC. Samples submitted for archival, other than environmental or industrial hygiene samples, could include borehole soil samples or rock core samples.

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# **ATTACHMENTS**

- Sample Labels Α
- Chain-of-Custody Record В
- Custody Seal С

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One-Page Attachment

ATTACHMENT A SAMPLE LABELS



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CL O MACRIT CITO 145	
Site 9 – NASNI, CTO-147	SITE 9 – NASNI, CTO-147
Sample ID: 147G	Sample ID: 147G
Sample Location:	SAMPLE LOCATION:
40 ml VOA	40 ml VOA
Project No.: 22214-147	Project No.: 22214-147
Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initials	Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initial
Sample Date: Time: Preserv. HCL/Chill 4C	Sample Date: Time:
Preserv. HCL/Chill 4C	Preserv. HCL/Chill 4C
Analysis: VOCS – W/TICS PAY ITEM: 1.5	Analysis: VOCS - W/TICS PAY ITEM: 1.5
BECHTEL NATIONAL, NAVY CLEAN II	BECHTEL NATIONAL, NAVY CLEAN II
SITE 9 – NASNI, CTO-147	SITE 9 – NASNI, CTO-147
Sample ID: 147G	Sample ID: 147G
SAMPLE LOCATION:	SAMPLE LOCATION:
40 ml VOA	40 ml VOA
Project No.: 22214-147	Project No.: 22214-147
Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initials	Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initial
Sample Date: Time:	Sample Date: Time:
Preserv. HCL/Chill 4C	Preserv HCL/Chill 4C
Analysis: VOCS - W/TICS PAY ITEM: 1.5	Analysis: VOCS W/TICS PAY ITEM: 1.5
BECHTEL NATIONAL, NAVY CLEAN II	BECHTEL NATIONAL, NAVY CLEAN II
Site 9 – NASNI, CTO-147	SITE 9 – NASNI, CTO-147
Sample ID: 147G	Sample ID: 147G
SAMPLE LOCATION:	SAMPLE LOCATION:
40 ml VOA	40 ml VOA
Project No.: 22214-147	Project No : 22214-147
Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initials	Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initials
Sample Date: Time:	Sample Date: Time:
Preserv HCL/Chill 4C	Preserv. HCL/Chill 4C
Analysis: VOCS - W/IICS PAY ITEM: 1.5	Analysis: VOCS - W/TICS PAY ITEM: 1.5
BECHTEL NATIONAL, NAVY CLEAN II	BECHTEL NATIONAL, NAVY CLEAN II
SITE 9 NASNI, CTO-147	SITE 9 – NASNI, CTO-147
Sample ID: 147G	Sample ID: 147G
SAMPLE LOCATION:	SAMPLE LOCATION:
40 ml VOA	40 ml VOA
Project No.: 22214-147	Project No.: 22214-147
Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initials	Samplers: M. Walden, S. Anderson Initials
Sample Date: Time:	Sample Date: Time:
Preserv HCL/Chill 4C	Preserv. HCL/Chill 4C
Analysis: VOCS – W/TICS PAY ITEM: 1.5	Analysis: VOCS - W/TICS PAY ITEM: 1.5

# ATTACHMENT B CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD



Navy CLEAN SOP: 10 Rev: 3 Date: 12/ 12/12/01 1 of 1 Attachment B Page:

TAY (In days) 17945 Method of Shipment:
Altbili No.:
Gooler Temp.: CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD Number of Confeiners Date/Films Collected CLEAN II Semple ID No. (7 digit)

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ATTACHMENT C
CUSTODY SEAL
Typical



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# **CUSTODY SEAL**

Project Name:	(the largest state of the larg	Signature:	
Project Number.		Date:	

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Title:

**DECONTAMINATION OF EQUIPMENT** 

Document Number:

**SOP 11** 

Revision Number:

2

Reason for Revision:

General Revision and To Modify Decontamination

Procedure

Job No. 22214 (CLEAN II)

OΓ

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AUTHOR:

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APPROVED:

Operations Manager

APPROVED:

APPROVED:

Program Manager

Date

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# DECONTAMINATION OF EQUIPMENT

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#### 1.0 PURPOSE

This Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy (CLEAN) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is applicable to the decontamination of field equipment that comes in contact with chemically contaminated (not radioactively contaminated) or potentially contaminated materials. It is based upon guidance given in the references (below).

#### 2.0 SCOPE

This procedure aims to prevent:

- · cross contamination among environmental samples;
- risk to personnel, or the environment, caused by the spread of contaminants; and
- harm to field equipment caused by contaminants.

This procedure is general in nature. Any more stringent decontamination procedures called out in site-specific Field Sampling Plans (FSPs) or in Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan Supplements (SSHPs) take precedence. Absence of such site-specific procedures necessitates this procedure to be followed.

This procedure is designed to be implemented on-site; at or near the field equipment point-of-use or at the border of a contamination exclusion area. Except in emergency circumstances, transport of contaminated field equipment off-site is forbidden. In a similar manner, storage of contaminated field equipment that has not been decontaminated either on-site or off-site is forbidden.

Contamination of field equipment does not have to be proven in order for decontamination to be required. A reasonable possibility or potential for field equipment to be contaminated is sufficient requirement for decontamination.

This procedure includes the minimum standards required for decontamination activities by subcontractors (Section 6.4, decontamination of drill rigs).

This procedure does not apply to field equipment that is intended for disposable, one-time use. Such equipment shall be containerized after use and kept containerized until disposed.

This procedure does not apply to personnel decontamination (body, personal protective equipment [PPE], or clothing), which is covered in Program Procedure SH 4.3, Personnel and Equipment Decontamination.

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#### 3.0 DEFINITIONS

Decontamination: The process of removing contamination from persons or objects.

SSHR: Site Safety and Health Representative. Person responsible for safety and health of personnel at the site.

#### 4.0 REFERENCES

Naval Equipment Management Facility (NEMFac) User's Guide, January 1998.

U.S. EPA. 1993. Preparation of a U.S. EPA Region IX Sample Plan for EPA-Lead Superfund Projects. San Francisco, California: Quality Assurance Management Section (QAMS), U.S. EPA Region IX.

The following Navy CLEAN Program SOPs and Program Procedures are applicable.

- SOP 4, Soil Sampling
- SOP 5, Monitoring Well Design, Installation, and Development
- SOP 6, Instrument Calibration and Use
- SOP 7, Water and Free-Product Level Measurement in Wells
- SOP 8, Groundwater Sampling
- SOP 13, Abandonment of Boreholes and Wells
- SOP 14, Aquifer Testing
- SOP 15, Marine and Deep Freshwater Sediment Sampling
- SOP 19, Shallow Freshwater Sediment Sampling
- SOP 22, Investigation-Derived Waste Management

Program Procedure SH 4.3, Personnel and Equipment Decontamination

#### 5.0 PROCEDURE

# 5.1 Preventing the Need for Decontamination

Whenever possible, field equipment should be transported or stored in containers that prevent contamination.

Aluminum foil is a good material for wrapping clean equipment.

Polyethylene (PE) sheet material (Visqueen™) can be used as a barrier between sources of contamination and field equipment. PE sheets can be used as horizontal underlay (as a floor), horizontal overlay (as a roof or tent), or vertically (as a wall). Note: PE can be a source of phthalates if semivolatile analysis of rinsate is anticipated.

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To minimize the potential for cross contamination, sampling activities should be planned to proceed from least contaminated locations to most contaminated locations.

"Disposable equipment" intended for one-time use shall not be decontaminated after the use, but shall be put into a suitable container and disposed as investigation-derived waste (IDW).

# 5.2 Equipment and Materials for Field Equipment Decontamination

Prior to initiating field operations, the necessary decontamination equipment shall be acquired. The FSP shall identify the chemicals of concern and describe decontamination protocols. Typical equipment requirements may include:

- buckets or tubs to hold wash and rinse solutions:
- long-handled, soft bristle brushes for scrubbing;
- nonphosphate detergent such as Alconox® or Liqui-Nox®;
- potable water supply or pump spray apparatus;
- nonreactive wash bottles for nitric acid solutions, solvents, and rinse water;
- towels or wipes;
- Department of Transportation drums to hold waste decontamination solutions and equipment;
- Visqueen (sheet PE) for laydown in decontamination areas; and
- gloves, aprons, safety glasses, and any other PPE required in the SSHP.

A formal decontamination station may be required between a contaminated area and a contamination exclusion zone. For greatest efficiency, placement and use of such a station shall be coordinated with the sampling or other field activities.

# 5.3 Generic Decontamination Procedure

The four steps to decontamination of equipment are as follows:

- remove gross (visible) contamination,
- · remove residual contamination,
- prevent recontamination, and
- disposal of contaminants.

#### 5.3.1 Remove Gross Contamination

Gross contamination removal may be accomplished by steam or high-pressure hot water cleaning and/or vigorous brushing with a nonphosphate detergent or by soaking and brushing. The method chosen shall consider the type of

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equipment being decontaminated (e.g., drilling tools or electronic equipment) and the contaminating medium.

#### 5.3.2 Remove Residual Contamination

Residual contamination removal consists of a formal set of steps based on the contaminants (present and suspected). Since the subject contaminants are often visible, these steps must be meticulously applied to the entire surface area of each piece of equipment suspected of coming in contact with contamination.

The following generic procedure is recommended by U.S. EPA, Region IX for EPA-Lead Superfund Projects (U.S. EPA 1992). This constitutes a model method that may be modified for specific applications.

NOTE: The nitric acid rinse may not be appropriate for metal-containing sampling devices if relatively low metal concentrations are anticipated. In such cases, nitric acid use (if any) should be directed in the FSP.

A pesticide-grade solvent that will not interfere with subsequent analysis may be used. Reagent grade methanol or isopropanol are commonly used for the organic solvent rinse. Methanol is more flammable than isopropanol and Department of Transportation regulations more stringent.

Liqui-Nox (or other nonphosphate-containing detergent) should be used when phosphate may be detrimental to the analysis. Alconox (or other phosphate-containing detergent) can be used if a stronger detergent action is required and phosphate is not detrimental to the analysis. Liqui-Nox and Alconox (manufactured by Alconox, Inc.) have enjoyed wide use historically, but any similar detergents can be used.

Residual contamination removal steps are as follows:

- 1 low or nonphosphate detergent wash (e.g., Alconox or Liqui-Nox solutions made up as directed by the manufacturer);
- 2. potable water rinse;
- 0.1N nitric acid rinse (when cross contamination from metals is a concern and when specified in the FSP). Nitric acid should be at least American Chemical Society (ACS)-certified grade. Add 7 to 8 milliliters of concentrate (15 – 16N) nitric acid to 1 liter of deionized or distilled water to make 0.1N nitric acid. DO NOT ADD WATER TO ACID;
- 4 deionized or distilled water rinse:

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(NAPLs) have accumulated. It is important to recognize that just a few drops of a NAPL could contaminate a well.

Care shall be taken on the ground surface to avoid introducing gross contaminants to wells. Tapes, hoses, and wires should not be permitted to lie on the ground or on contaminated surfaces. If such items become contaminated by ground contact, they must be decontaminated prior to use.

Equipment may be protected by hose reels, plastic sheeting, or plastic tubs.

Appropriate rinses or wipes shall be conducted prior to inserting devices into wells and as they are moved from wells. Manufacturer's instructions shall be consulted for decontamination of pumps and interface probes. NOTE: Certain materials may be susceptible to damage from organic solvents and/or acidic solutions.

# 6.4 Decontamination of Subcontractor Drilling Equipment

Drilling equipment decontamination shall be performed by the subcontractor, in accordance with the applicable FSP or SSHP.

Decontamination is required for equipment involved in drilling and/or sampling soil borings and monitoring wells. It is required for development rigs involved in developing, purging, sampling, or aquifer tests. It is also required for any other equipment (e.g., backhoes or rigs that drive points or penetrometer cones) that might come into contact with contaminated media or expose media to be sampled with contamination carried onto a site.

Decontamination is required for all rig components that touch or enter the ground. Decontamination may also be required to parts of the drill rig vehicle that become splattered with boring materials. Drill rig vehicle decontamination should be conducted on decontamination pads or in designated decontamination areas (typically a depression lined with a PE sheet) located close enough to the work site that contamination is not spread during the movement of the vehicle. Gross decontamination is removed at the work site prior to moving the vehicle to the decontamination pad.

Vehicles and downhole drilling equipment shall be decontaminated prior to moving onto the site, between each drilling location, and prior to leaving the site.

Decontamination shall consist of steam or high-pressure hot water wash, nonphosphate detergent, and a potable water rinse. Organic solvents, such as methanol may be required to remove heavily oiled residues. Where the potential for cross contamination/transference exists, the SSHR shall approve all daily vehicle movement off-site after confirmation that the vehicle has been satisfactorily decontaminated.

The vehicle operator shall take steps to prevent contamination of the vehicle interiors. All equipment necessary for work shall be removed from the cab interior prior to start of work.

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#### 7.0 QUALITY CONTROL

The final rinse solution of an equipment decontamination can be collected and analyzed. Such samples are referred to as rinsate samples. The number, frequency, and method of collection of rinsate samples will be described in the FSP.

#### 8.0 DECONTAMINATION SAFETY AND HEALTH ASPECTS

Material Safety Data Sheets are required for all chemical decontamination agents (except water) brought on-site. Use of acids, solvents, etc., other than specified in this procedure requires the approval of the CLEAN Safety and Health Program Manager.

Requirements for PPE decontamination are established in the SSHP and enforced by the SSHR.

CLEAN personnel shall not operate subcontractor decontamination equipment unless that equipment is provided specifically for their use and personnel have been trained in the use of that equipment.

#### 9.0 DOCUMENTATION

Decontamination of field equipment, including drilling equipment, shall be documented in a field logbook. Typical decontamination of field equipment can be documented with a single entry. All deviations and reasons for deviations from normal decontamination procedures shall be noted and initialed in the field logbook.

#### 9.1 Certification of Decontamination

Equipment to be returned to the custody of the government (NEMFac) or the CLEAN office shall be decontaminated. As required by the NEMFac Guide, a certificate of decontamination (Attachment A) shall be completed by the user and signed by the SSHR and the CTOL (or designee).

#### 10.0 ATTACHMENT

A Certificate of Decontamination

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# ATTACHMENT A CERTIFICATE OF DECONTAMINATION



;

# COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NAVY Certification of Decontamination for Release

Contract No.	Job No.	SSHR	Contact Phone	
CTO No.	Site No.		Site Name	
Base/Activity	Site Loc	Site Location Description		
The items of equipment listed below have been decontaminated in accordance with the site safety and health plan. Each item was visually inspected or tested as noted below. Refer to the Survey Record Log or Daily Field Log for additional information concerning these items.	ve been decontaminat vey Record Log or Da	ted in accordance with the aily Field Log for additional	site safety and health plan. Each ite information concerning these items	m was visually inspected or
Owners/Government Equipment Piece No. De	Item Description Ov	Owner Final Use Date	Item Tested For: or (visual)	Final Survey Record Log No./Date
The items listed above have been inspected following decontamination and are approved for unconditional release.	cted following decont	amination and are approve	d for unconditional release.	
Approved:				
Site Safety and Health Representative Reviewed:	(Print Name)	(Signature)	(Date)	1
Contract Task Order Leader Reviewed:	(Print Name)	(Signature)	(Date)	
Safety and Health Supervisor Items which cannot be opened for inspection and wen	(Print Name)	(Signature) ackaged or sealed before e	Name) (Signature) (Date) (Date) (Signature) (Date) (Date) (Signature) (Signatu	e released unconditionally.

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Title:

LOGBOOK PROTOCOLS

Document Number:

**SOP 17** 

Revision Number:

2

Reason for Revision:

Two Year Review

Job No. 22214 (CLEAN II)

Job No. 23818 (CLEAN 3)

AUTHOR:

REVIEWED:

Quality Manager

APPROVED:

Program Manager

5-23-00

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advised that form borders and entries should be at least 1 inch from the edge of the bound side to allow for copying.

Note: A page consisting of multiple non-carbon reproducible (NCR) sheets (which function the same way as carbon copies) can be used. Writing on the top sheet (which does not tear out), transfers to the underlying sheets. All such sheets for a given page must have the same page number (see discussion below).

# **Precautions to Prevent Entry Compromise**

Pages in a field logbook shall be consecutively numbered prior to any entry. Commercially available or custom hard-bound logbooks without page numbering must be consecutively numbered before any entry is made.

Once the field logbook is constructed, pages shall not be removed or inserted.

A field logbook shall never be broken apart (which will make copying easier).

Entries shall be made using indelible ink pens. Indelible means that the ink will not fade or run when rinsed with water, and will not smear. If in doubt, an ink can be tested (on a similar material) for running and smearing 30 minutes after a test entry is made. The traditional ink color is black. If another color ink is chosen, it should be reproducible on the photocopy machines available.

To correct errors, draw one solid line through each incorrect entry, initial and date each correction, and provide a written explanation if necessary Use of correction fluids, obliteration (writing over the whole area), erasures, paste-over pages, and page removals are prohibited.

Field logbooks shall be protected from damage and contamination. If a field logbook is contaminated with a hazardous material, the Field Health and Safety Supervisor shall determine disposition.

#### Field Logbook Format

#### 5.3.1 Field Logbook Cover

A field logbook front cover shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the following information, at minimum.

- The words, "CLEAN II FIELD LOGBOOK."
- Appropriate CTO number.
- Site location: name of CTO site, nearest city, or area, and state. If the field logbook applies to multiple sites, include all of them.

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- Date of first and last entries in the field logbook. The field logbook user completing a field logbook writes the date of the last entry in the field logbook on the cover.
- Field logbook number. The field logbook number shall include the CTO number and other alphanumeric characters (up to a maximum of 16) to make it unique (this is a database entry requirement).
- If possible, the field logbook number shall be clearly and indelibly marked on the spine of the logbook.

An example of a field logbook front cover that meets the above criteria is included as Attachment 1.

#### 5.3.2 Field Logbook Spine

If physically possible, the field logbook number shall be indelibly marked on the spine of the field logbook. This aids identification of the field logbook recognition when the logbooks are in storage.

Some field logbooks spines will be narrow or made of materials that are not easy to write on. In these cases, the field logbook number can be written on a strip of adhesive tape and the tape applied to the spine.

# 5.3.3 Field Logbook Users List

There shall be a list of **field logbook users (authors and reviewers)** located near the front of the field logbook. Every field logbook user who makes an entry in the field logbook should be listed. Each field logbook user need only be listed once.

At a minimum, the list will include (by row) the **printed name** of the field logbook user, the **signature** of the field logbook user, and the **initials** of the field logbook user.

#### 5.3.4 Table of Contents

A table of contents shall be located near the front of the field logbook.

When a field logbook is a collection of forms, a listing of the type of forms can serve as a table of contents.

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#### Field Logbook Entries

# 5.4.1 Entry Content

Entries made by the field logbook user can include historical or chronological information (minute to minute), or observational data (including both direct observations of fact or the indirect observation of data as recorded by an instrument).

Examples of entry content are:

- narratives of field activities such as drilling and sample collection (usually these are in chronological order),
- field instrument measurements,
- observations on weather condition changes,
- · descriptions of problems encountered and resolutions found, and
- listings of site visitors; it is important to record on-site visits by nonfield team personnel who request changes in activity, impact the work schedule, request information, or observe team activities (include date, time, purpose of visit, and summary of conversations, if any).

Because field logbooks are the bases for subsequent written reports, entries shall be legible, understandable, and complete.

If the field logbook user's writing is not legible, entries should be printed.

Field logbook users should consider their potential readers and plan the arrangement and presentation of an entry so that it is clear and understandable.

Entries shall include sufficient detail such that understanding is complete from the reading and reliance on memory is not required. All gathered data should be entered, not just selected parts.

Blank portions of pages and unused pages shall be filled by drawing a diagonal line across the portion or page, and initialing.

All measurement data shall be recorded in appropriate units and in sufficient detail to allow subsequent data collection to continue with the same degree of ассигасу.

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All abbreviations and acronyms shall be defined. This can be done at each instance, or a logbook page(s) can be dedicated to abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the logbook. In forms and tables, the abbreviation "NA" (not applicable) should be used where no entry is required.

Instrument measurement data (e.g., a piece of strip chart data, a map, or a photograph) can be securely attached (stapled, taped, etc.) to a field logbook page. The attachment shall have a title printed on it and must be referenced in the logbook text.

# 5.4.2 Entry Beginning and Ending

The beginning and ending of every entry shall be clearly apparent to a reader. This allows each entry to be separate from any others on the basis of authorship, time, subject, etc. Various devices can be employed for this purpose

- It is common practice to begin a new entry on a new page.
- For handwritten entries, it is common practice for the field logbook user to begin a new entry with a date (and/or time) and to end an entry with a signature.
- Titles on forms can signal a new entry beginning.
- Printed or stamped headers can signal a new entry beginning. The CLEAN II Program office in San Diego can provide a standard header stamp.

# 5.4.3 Authorship, Location, and Time

Authorship of each entry shall be apparent to the reader. This means that the signature of the field logbook user must appear as part of the entry.

Reference time of each entry shall be apparent to the reader. At a minimum, the date of the entry shall be given. If pertinent, the time of day shall also be given. Time shall be given in the military manner based on a 24-hour day.

Reference location of each entry shall be apparent to the reader. It can be assumed that an entry relates to the location as given on the cover of the field logbook. If this is not true, the location pertinent to the entry shall be given.

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5.4.4 Entry Relation and References

Field logbook entries may relate to entries in other field logbooks. This is particularly true for projects with multiple tasks. Related entries should be cross-referenced.

If a field logbook is one in a series, this relationship can be indicated on the cover (of all field logbooks in the series) as follows:

Book No. \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

Field logbook entries can refer to other publications (e.g., an instrument manual). Such references shall be complete (author; title of article, book, etc.; publisher, if any; volume, if any; and date of publication).

# 5.5 Field Logbook Custody

# 5.5.1 Custody

Once an initial entry is made, a field logbook shall be kept in custody.

Custody, as the word relates to court evidence means physically on one's person, within one's sight, or in a secure place where tampering would be unlikely (e.g., a locked drawer or a locked vehicle).

Custody as the word pertains to a field logbook means:

- logged into a secure place (presumably locked) at the project site or project office (CTO Leader has custody).
- logged out to a field logbook user who has it on his/her person,
- logged out to a field logbook user who has it in his/her sight. This can be
  when the field logbook user and the field logbook are together in a vehicle, in
  an office, or at the project site. For large project sites, the CTO Leader may
  impose more stringent requirements.
- logged out to a field logbook user who has it in a secure place. This can
  mean in a locked drawer at an office, in a locked vehicle, or at the project
  site. Note: This option (field logbook user has custody) is different than when
  the field logbook is "logged in" (CTO Leader has custody).

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# 5.5.2 Custody Documentation

The CTO Leader shall maintain a Field Logbook Custody Log for all logbooks. The Field Logbook Custody Log shall be a separate document (not a part of any logbook) kept in a secure place.

All transfers from CTO Leader custody to a field logbook user and back shall be documented in the Field Logbook Custody Log. A field logbook user will assume custody of a field logbook by making an entry (including a signature) in the Field Logbook Custody Log. A field logbook user will relinquish custody back to the CTO Leader by making another entry (including signature of CTO Leader or designee).

Note: Regardless of the number of field logbooks issued, a CTO Leader that issues field logbooks is required to keep a Field Logbook Custody Log

# 5.6 Periodic Field Logbook Reviews

#### 5.6.1 Review Frequency

At least every 30 days, the CTO Leader, or designee, shall periodically review each field logbook pertaining to activities under their supervision.

# 5.6.2 Review Coverage

A field logbook review shall as a minimum cover technical content, accuracy, reasonableness, consistency, and compliance with this SOP.

#### 5.6.3 Review Documentation

Upon completion of the review, the reviewer shall make an entry in the field logbook following the most recent field logbook user entry. The entry, at a minimum, shall consist of the word "Reviewed," printed name of reviewer, title, (e.g., CTO Leader), signature, and review date. If a field logbook is divided into separate sections, the reviewer shall make an entry for each section with new entries since the last review.

In lieu of this approach, a Reviewer's Signature Sheet can be added to the front of the logbook to document reviews. This sheet should contain the following: printed name of reviewer, title, signature, and review date.

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#### 5.6.4 Discrepancies or Omissions

Discrepancies or omissions found during review, shall be resolved between reviewer and appropriate field logbook user(s).

Corrections and additions shall be dated and initialed by the field logbook user and/or reviewer as appropriate.

# 5.7 Field Logbook Backup

# 5.7.1 Photocopying

The CTO Leader decides how often a field logbook is photocopied. The CTO Leader should maintain a regular photocopying schedule for important field logbooks that could become lost or damaged. The use of perforated NCR sheets for a page can greatly reduce the work that copying requires (see Section 5.1).

# 5.7.2 Field Logbook Restoration

When a field logbook is lost or destroyed, photocopies of a field logbook or accumulation of NCR sheets can be restored to equivalence of the original field logbook (as far as defense in court) if:

- the photocopy or NCR page collection contains an explanation as to loss of original, photocopying, and copy custody;
- the photocopy or NCR page collection contains all of the pages of the original that contained entries:
- the photocopy or NCR page collection remains in custody equivalent to that required for the original;
- all field logbook users provide their signatures and initials (a new Field Logbook Users List) to the collection; and
- each photocopy page or carbon-copy page contains the initials of all field logbook users that made entries on the page of the original field logbook. This requires a resigning; the old signature on the photocopy or NCR page is not sufficient.

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# 5.8 Closing A Field Logbook

#### 5.8.1 Closing

The CTO Leader shall decide when a field logbook is no longer required and direct it to be closed. Closing must be done in such a way that any new entries made after closing would be apparent to a reader.

# 5.8.2 Final Review

The CTO Leader shall review all completed field logbooks. Upon completion of a field logbook review, the CTO Leader will sign and note the closeout date of the logbook on the cover sheet of the logbook or on a review signature sheet.

The CTO Leader or designee shall perform a final review. Upon completion of the review, the reviewer shall make an entry following the last field logbook user entry and/or after the last table of contents line and/or on the front cover.

If a Reviewer's Signature Sheet has been used, a final entry shall be made. The entry, at a minimum, shall consist of the words, "Review completed, logbook closed," followed by the printed name of reviewer, title, signature, and review date.

All unused spaces or pages shall be lined (diagonal lines) out and initialed.

# 5.8.3 Final Disposition

After final review, closed field logbooks shall be transmitted to the Project Document Control Center (PDCC) in San Diego. PDCC shall retain, file, and maintain a log of all completed field logbooks.

### 5.9 Responsibilities

#### 5.9.1 CTO Leader Responsibilities

The CTO Leader is responsible for:

- assuring overall compliance with this procedure;
- designating a Quality Representative for the CTO (Note: This is a requirement of the Quality Control Management Plan);
- obtaining, formatting, custody, and turn in of CTO field logbooks;

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Attachment 1

# EXAMPLE FIELD LOGBOOK COVER

NAVY CLEAN II PROGRAM FIELD LOGBOOK

CTO186

SOIL BORINGS

LA VACA, CA

FROM: 02/04/92

TO: 03/28/94

LOGBOOK NO.

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INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE MANAGEMENT

Document Number:

SOP 22

Revision Number:

Reason for Revision:

Two-Year Review

Job No. 22214 (CLEAN II) or Job No. 23818 (CLEAN 3)

	Author	-
REVIEWED:	Functional Manager	// / うろ / 00 Date
REVIEWED:	Quality Manager	11-20-2000 Date
APPROVED:	Program Manager	// 27/00 Date

# INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE MANAGEMENT

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### 1.0 PURPOSE

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is intended to provide program-wide instructions on the management of investigation-derived waste (IDW) generated during Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy (CLEAN) Program Contract Task Order (CTO) field activities. Although this SOP outlines the preferred methodology, the Program understands that specific situations may warrant other handling and disposal options. As a result, this SOP instructs each CTO to have a site-specific IDW Management Plan (IDWMP), which will provide the site-specific details of issues such as the areas to be investigated, the contaminants of potential concern, the waste types and volumes to be generated and specific handling and disposal options. The guidance for the preparation of the site-specific IDWMP is provided in Section 5.2 of this SOP.

#### 2.0 SCOPE

Field investigation activities result in the generation of waste materials that may pose a risk to human health and the environment or may be determined (after sampling and analysis) to be United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes. These IDWs may include, but are not limited to, drilling muds, soil cuttings, and purged groundwater; residues from the testing of treatment technologies/pump and treat systems; contaminated disposable personal protective equipment (PPE); laboratory residual wastes; and wash and rinse water, solutions, or chemicals used to decontaminate nondisposable protective clothing and equipment.

This SOP does not provide guidance for the handling and disposal of radioactive and mixed-waste materials.

#### 3.0 DEFINITIONS

CLEAN Contractor: Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI) provides program management and technical environmental services in support of the Navy Environmental Engineering Program at installations under the jurisdiction of the Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command (SWDIV). As such, BNI will conduct field investigation activities that may result in the generation of IDW.

Waste transportation and disposal subcontractor: The programmatic waste disposal subcontractor will provide services including, but not limited to, the handling, sampling, and profiling; review of analytical information; and transportation and disposal of IDW.

Generator: The generator of the IDW under the CLEAN program is the Department of Defense (DoD). The DoD is responsible for the execution of IDW profile and manifest documentation, and the ultimate record keeping of all IDW disposal. For the purpose of transportation and disposal of IDW, the individual bases under DoD should have their own U.S. EPA and state generator ID numbers.

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# INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE MANAGEMENT

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# 5.1 Cost Proposal Planning

Planning for IDW management should begin in the cost proposal phase. A cost proposal with field activities should include an estimate for the preparation of a site-specific IDWMP; for materials, services, and equipment required to manage IDW during field activities; for sampling and analyses; and for IDW off-site transportation and disposal services. Based on the sampling and investigation methodology, estimate the volume of IDW to be generated during field activities. Assure that the drilling subcontract includes all equipment necessary for the drilling subcontractor to handle IDW. The program waste disposal subcontractor is available to assist in determining the costs associated with IDW handling and disposal.

# 5.2 Post Award Activities

- Identify the IDW coordinator who will work with the Field Services Manager, and the individuals in the field, to assure the appropriate handling and disposal of IDW.
- Identify the on-site DON contact for IDW issues. This person(s) should be included in the site-specific IDWMP as the appropriate DON contact for signing waste profile and manifest documentation.
- Establish the IDW interim storage location (e.g., centralized, fenced, locked, paved, secure location away from public view, away from ecologically sensitive areas and not adjacent to any open ditch, drain, or trench that could lead to an open waterway or storm drain). In addition, when choosing a location for IDW interim storage, review the proposed physical location to determine if the area is accessible to large trucks and not located on a hill or in sand. The IDW interim storage location should be identified with signs that say:

"KEEP OUT - AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY"

"NOTICE - IDW INTERIM STORAGE AREA"

"NOTICE - THIS AREA IS FOR BNI AND THEIR SUBCONTRACTOR USE ONLY. FOR ACCESS OR TO REPORT CONDITIONS INSIDE THIS AREA, CONTACT:"

See Attachments I-1, I-2, and I-3 for samples of these signs. The Program Health and Safety personnel can provide copies of these signs for you.

A spill kit must be located and maintained within the interim storage location.

No movement or transportation of IDW is allowed on public roadways. The movement or transportation of IDW is allowed within a federal facility because these roadways are not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation (DOT). If IDW is to be generated or transported outside the base perimeter, contact the waste disposal subcontractor to determine the appropriate protocol for handling this IDW. The waste disposal subcontractor

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- Assure that the site-specific IDWMP has been reviewed and approved by the DON and agencies.
- Prepare IDW input for readiness review process. The readiness review process should include a consultation with the waste disposal subcontractor, which may also include a field visit to view the IDW interim storage location.
- · Notify in writing, or by E-Mail, the Field Services Manager of intended field activity work effort and schedule.

### Handling IDW During Field Activities

- Attachment E is a flowchart illustrating the Program IDW handling and disposal preferred methodology as referenced in this SOP. This process has been developed to assure disposal of IDW within 90 days of generation. This 90-day limit is very important. The 90 day limit begins on the date that IDW is first put into the container (that date is entered onto the IDW label at that time). If a container of IDW is sampled and analyzed; and the IDW is found to be "hazardous waste" as defined by U.S. EPA RCRA (40CFR261 or California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4.5), the DON is the hazardous waste generator (40CFR262) of that waste. Under RCRA, a generator that does not transport hazardous waste within the 90-day limit can suffer serious penalties. The success of this process depends on the close coordination between the CTO Leader, Field Services Manager, IDW coordinator, waste disposal subcontractor, PMO contracts group personnel, and the DON. The Field Services Manager is available to assist and facilitate actions when problems are encountered or anticipated.
- If field activities occur for a period longer than 30 days, the IDW process shall be implemented in phases to allow specific quantities of IDW to be managed and disposed of in a timely fashion.
- Limit IDW placed in drums to actual soil-related IDW generated during sampling and field investigations. Drilling and/or demolition subcontractors employed on-site during field activities should be responsible for their own debris (regular trash, construction debris, and nonhazardous drilled concrete).
- Do not remove gaskets from the drum lids of steel drums (e.g., DOT 17H container) used to store IDW.
- Collect, label, and store IDW in the appropriate containers. The waste disposal subcontractor is available to advise CLEAN personnel as to which containers

	subcontractor is available to advise CLEAN personnel as to which containers are best used for the type of IDW to be generated (e.g., soils, liquids, laboratory residual wastes). Using the appropriate containers in the field will assure safe and cost-effective IDW disposal.	:			
•	Attachment F is an example of the IDW label to be affixed to a container. The label color should be black and white (black lettering on white background) and weather resistant. NOTE: NO BECHTEL EMPLOYEE SHOULD INITIAL OR				
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waste disposal subcontractor to determine when the final report will be submitted to the PMO. Once the date has been established, follow up and assure the report goes to the PDCC and DON.

### 6.0 ATTACHMENTS

- A Site Specific IDWMP Table of Contents
- B CTO-Specific IDWMP Development
- C IDW Information Form
- D Request For Delivery Order
- E IDW Handling and Disposal Processes
- F IDW Label
- G Container Inventory Log
- H IDW Inspection Log
- | Signs

Navy CLEAN SOP: 22

Date: 11/07/00 Attachment A Page: 1 of 1

### Site-Specific IDWMP **Table of Contents**

### Introduction 1.0

[Site background - location, brief summary of what contamination was found in previous investigations. Include whether or not it is an NPL site.]

Navy contacts (e.g., RPM, RTM, ROICC, Base POC, etc.)

### **Waste Generation** 2.0

[Type of IDW expected during field investigations - e.g., liquid, soil, PPE; and estimated volume to be generated]

### **Applicable Regulatory Requirements**

Federal

State

Local

DON procedures and/or policies

### Waste Handling and Disposal

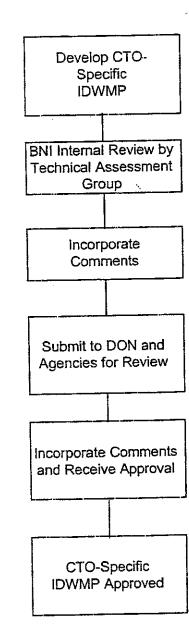
- Storage, containers, and labeling (include map of interim storage location)
- Sampling and laboratory analyses
- Waste characterization
- · Transportation and disposal options
- Generator information (e.g., generator ID no., representative who will sign manifest documentation)
- Inspection interval
- Health and Safety [The supplement to the Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan outlines the precautions to be taken during IDW handling in the field.]

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### NAVY CLEAN II 'Investigation Derived Waste (IDW) Information Form

CTO No	Site Name	Superfund Site?  Yes No
Bechtel Contac Mailing	Address	Phone No
Site Address _		EPA ID # CA State ID #
 Navy Generato		
	ource of contamination)	
Site Map (with	IDW container locations) att	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
Scope of Work Baker tank, etc	k (i.e., collect and move IDW	drums to storage yard, dispose of IDW, clean
		if necessary)

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### NAVY CLEAN II PROGRAM JOB 22214 PRIME CONTRACT: N68711-92-D-4670

PROJEST FOR DELIVERY ORDER

	-	OK DEEL VERT OIL		-4//	WAD
TO:	FROM:		D,	ATE:	MARY
REQUIRED	SERVICES:	REQUISITION NO.:			
	SITE:		DE:		
THE FOLLO	OWING QUANTITIES ARE REQUE	STED:			
PAY ITEM			NTITY	RATE	EXTENSION
	FOR SUBCONTRACTOR SERVICE				
	THE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL	OF			
	IDW NOT TO EXCEED AMOUNT		·		
	AGREED UPON (SEE TABLE 3				
	ATTACHED) AND WITHIN THE				
	PARAMETERS OF THE AGREEM	ENT			
	BETWEEN BECHTEL AND WAST	E			
	DISPOSAL SUBCONTRACTOR.				
					CUREMENT USE ONLY
	N:INTERIM DEMOBIL				
COMPLETE AL	L WORK:FINAL DEMOBILIZA	ATION:SC	HEDULE AT	TACHED:	∐ YES ∐ NO
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☐ PROJE SERVI	CT CONTROLS TABLE 3 OF FINAL CES REQUESTED. (REQUIRED)	NEGOTIATED COST P	ROPOSAL	, SHOWIN	G
	PECIFIC HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN NRED) NOT APPLICABLE	FOR INITIAL FIELD M	IOBILIZA'	IION	
□ OTHE					
COMMEN'					
	described above for remova	l and disposal wa	as gener	cated du	ring CTO
field activities  For general CTO information, contact CTOL					
For IDW-specific information, contact IDW Coordinator,					
101 15.	,		<del></del>		-
APPROVAL	LS				
Originator	Phone CTOL	Health & Safety	Proje Mana		Operations Manager

Rev: 11/07/00 Date: Attachment E Page: 1 of 1 PRIOR TO DAY 1 Prepare and Submit DO (with all attachments) to PMO Contracts Consultation with Waste Disposal Subcontractor DAY 1 - 30 CTO Sends Field Investigation Waste Disposal Subcontractor Submit Copy of Container Log inventory to Quality Manager on a Weekly Basis IDW Collected, Placed in Samples to the Lab to Takes Composite Samples Per Containers, Labeled, and Determine the Site Soil & Waste Stream to Profile IDW & Logged by CTO **Groundwater Characteristics** Determine Waste Classification DAY 30 - 60 CTO Receives Preliminary Soil & Groundwater Results & Sends a Summary of Site Characteristics to Waste Disposal Subcontractor DAY 48 Waste Disposal Subcontractor Receives Results from their Composite IDW Sampling Effort 5 DAY 55 Waste Disposal Subcontractor Submits "Revised" Estimate for Waste Disposal, if Necessary, to PMO Contracts; and Notifies CTOL of IDW Disposal Options Based on the IDW Profiles DAY 60 CTO Writes Letter to the DON Outlining IDW Classification and Seeking Technical Direction for Disposal DAY.75 CTOL Notifies DON Contact at the Installation of Planned IDW Disposal Activities (this DON Copy of Technical Direction Letter Goes to PDCC, CTOL, and PMO Contracts PMO Contracts Issues DON issues CTO Technical Authorization to Proceed to Contact is the individual who Direction for Disposal of IDW Waste Disposal Subcontractor will sign Waste Profile and Manifest Documentation) DAY 76 Waste Disposal Subcontractor Mobilizes in Order to Remove IDW by Day 90 \_\_\_\_DAY90\_\_\_\_ IDW has been Removed

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Date: 11/07/00

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The label below is an interim identification label only. Prior to disposal or shipment offsite, the drums will be labeled with the appropriate DOT or U.S. EPA-state identification and classification information by the waste disposal subcontractor.

### INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE SAMPLED - PENDING ANALYSIS

### DO NOT HANDLE OR MOVE DRUM, OR REMOVE LID WITHOUT **AUTHORIZATION**

The contents of this container have been sampled and are pending analytical results. State and Federal law prohibit improper disposal. Questions regarding this container should be directed to one of the Department of the Navy representatives listed on this label below

Project:

[Navy CLEAN]

Location:

[Base Name, city and state]

Installation Point of Contact:

[e.g., ROICC, on-site contact]

Site-Specific Location:

[Site location and boring/well locations]

Owner:

[e.g., U.S. Navy XYZ Base or activity]

CTO No:

[CTO X]

Navy Remedial Project Mgr:

[Fred Smith, (XXX) XXX-XXX]

Container No.:

[e.g., # 0001]

Contents:

[e.g., drill cuttings, wastewater, used PPE]

Date container filled:

[Date]

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Field activities began Field activities ended	s begans ended		-	
Container No.	Container Contents (e.g. water, soil, sludge, PPE)	Sampling Location (e.g. boring/well #)	Date Container Filled	Comments
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## IDW INSPECTION LOG FOR CTO

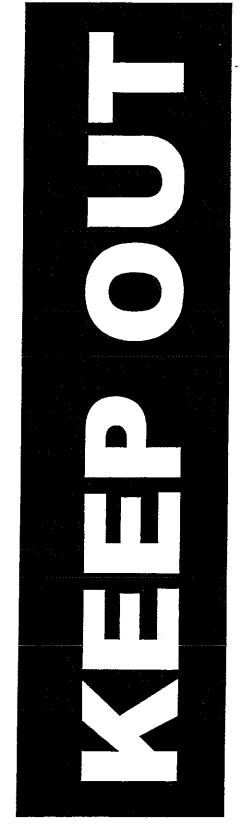
Storage Area: Fence:

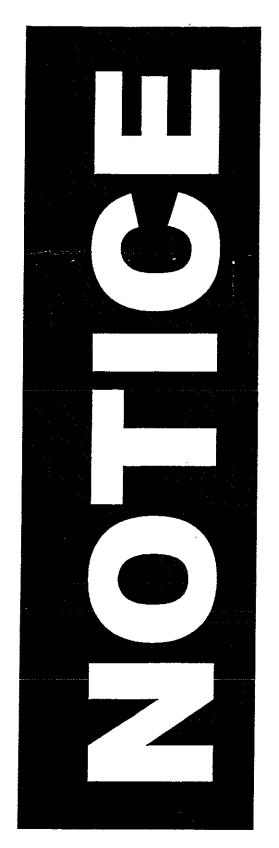
Pageof	Action Resolution					
Signs:	Action Required					
Lock:	Container Condition					
Gate:	Inspection Date and Inspector's Name					
-ence:	Container No.					

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Attachment H/Rev. 1/11-07-00

Navy CLEAN SOP: 22 Date: 11/07/00 Attachment I Page: 1 of 3





### FOR AREA, ONLY. THIS THIS AREA IS FOR BNI SUBCONTRACTOR USE ACCESS OR TO REPORT CONDITIONS INSIDE CONTACT:

# **LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD**

24 Hour Emergency Response

IR Program Manager

NATIONAL, INC. (BNI) BECHTEL

Site Manager

(310) 547-6333

(310) 547-7711/7798

(310) 807-2208 (310) 962-2824 (Mobile)

Navy CLEAN SOP: Rev: Date: Attachment I Page:

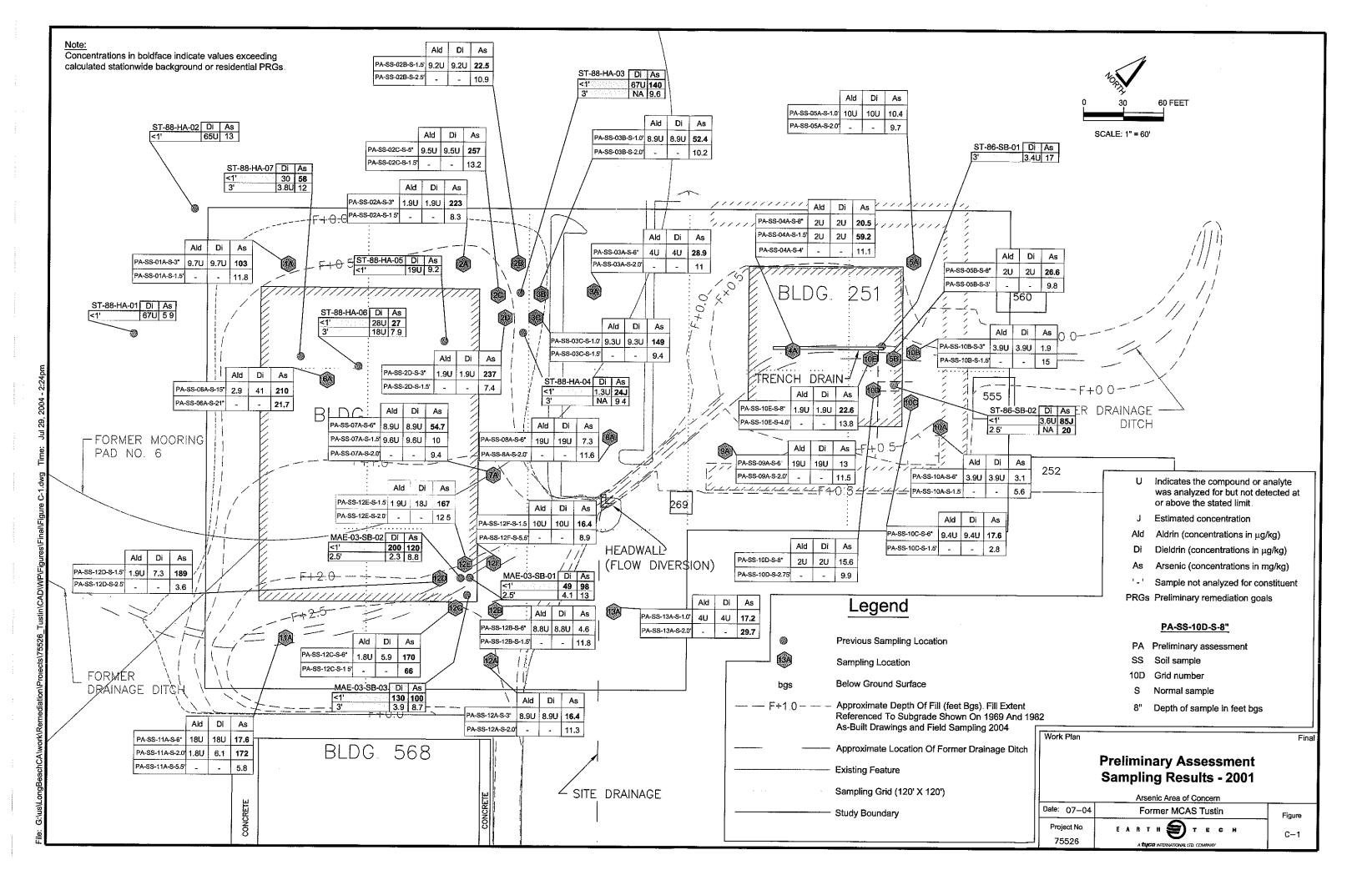
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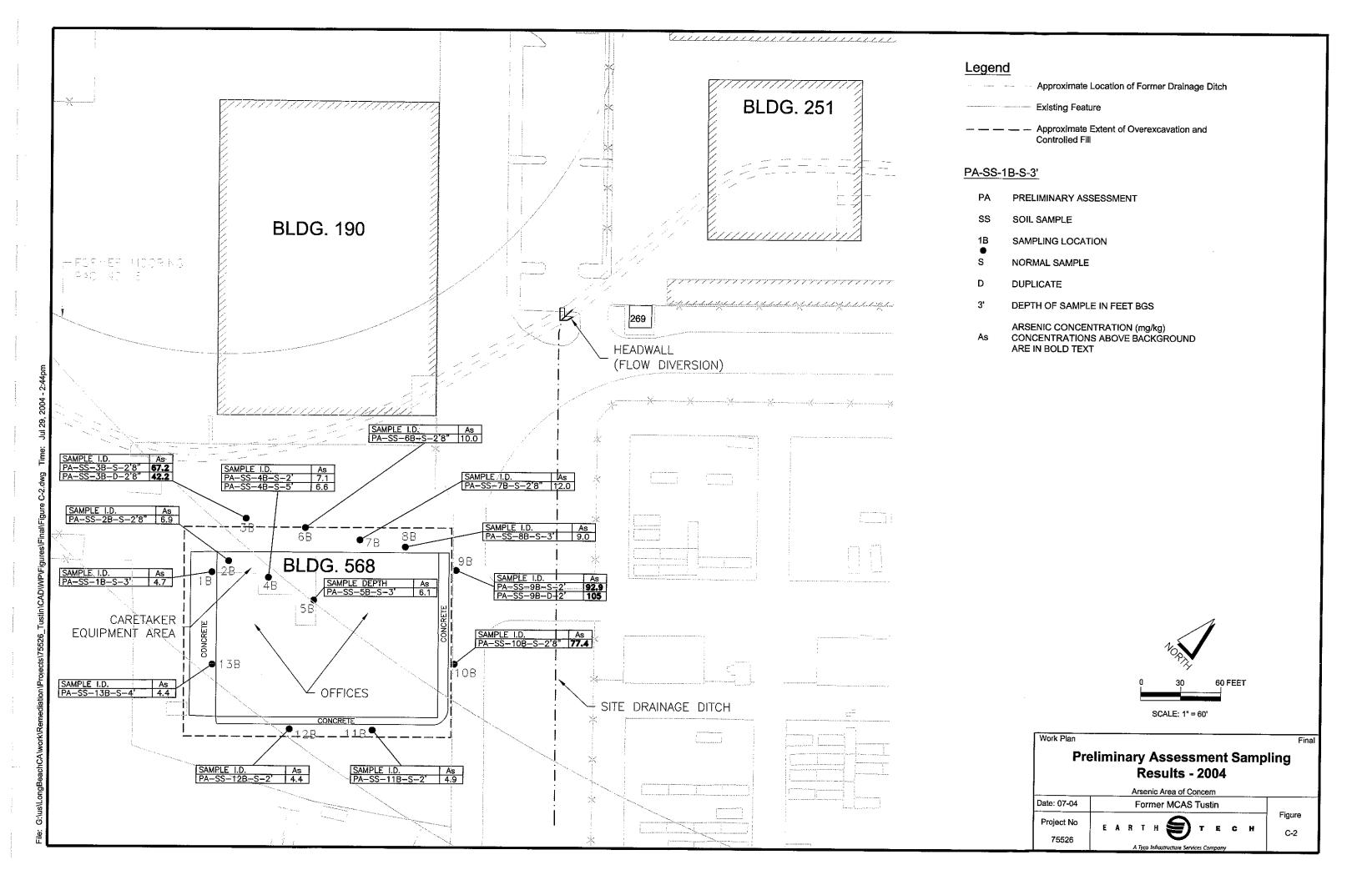
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### Appendix C Soil Sampling Results

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### Appendix D Storm Water Management Plan

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### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AOC area of concern

BMPs Best Management Practices

Caltrans State of California Department of Transportation

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

NOI Notice of Intent

NOT Notice of Termination

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NS non-storm water management
RDW removal-derived waste
RPM Remedial Project Manager

RPM Remedial Project Manager
RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

RWQCB Regional Water Q SC sediment control SS soil scheduling

SWMP storm water management plan
SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

TBD to be determined TC tracking control U.S. United States WE wind erosion

WM waste management

#### 1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Construction activities produce many different kinds of pollutants which may cause storm water contamination problems. Pollutants commonly associated with storm water from construction sites include sediment, nutrients, bacteria and viruses, oil and grease, metals, organics, pesticides, gross pollutants (trash, debris, and floatables), and vector production (mosquitoes, flies, and rodents) (California Stormwater Quality Association 2003). In order to control the impact of the pollutants on receiving waters, the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published final regulations that establish storm water permit application requirements for specified categories of industries on 16 November 1990. The regulations (Phase I) provide that discharges of storm water to waters of the U.S. from construction projects that encompass five acres or more of soil disturbance are effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit The Phase II of the NPDES program that became final on 8 December 1999, expanded the existing NPDES program to address storm water discharges from construction sites that disturb land equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. In California, the NPDES storm water permitting program is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). The SWRCB has established one statewide NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit), that applies to all storm water discharges associated with construction activity. In order to comply with the General Permit, the owner of construction has to perform following activities:

- Submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and pay fees prior to the beginning of construction.
- Develop and implement a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP), which specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will prevent all construction pollutants from contacting storm water and with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving offsite into receiving waters.
- Submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when construction is complete and conditions of termination listed in the NOT have been satisfied.

The implementation of the removal action at the Arsenic Area of Concern (AOC) includes excavation, backfilling, and grading activities that will lead to the disturbance of areas greater than one acre. Therefore, the substantive provisions of the NPDES General Permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity, including substantive requirements for development and implementation of BMPs, and substantive requirements for the content of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan are to be considered requirements for this alternative. To comply with these substantive requirements:

- A NOI has been completed and attached as Appendix D to the Removal Action Work Plan.
- A SWMP has been prepared to develop and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or eliminate the sediment and other pollutants in storm water as well as non-storm water discharges.
- The BMPs specified in the SWMP will be implemented, inspected and maintained during the implementation of the removal action at the Arsenic AOC to reduce or eliminate storm water pollution and non-storm water discharges.

• A NOT will be completed when the removal action construction is complete and included in the Closure Report that is prepared to document that the response actions have been conducted as specified in the approved work plans.

#### 1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SWMP

This SWMP has three main objectives:

- Identify all pollutant sources, including sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity from the construction site.
- Identify non-storm water discharges, and
- Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain BMPs to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction.

#### 1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The location and description of the Arsenic AOC is presented in Section 1.1 of the Work Plan.

#### 1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The removal action at the Arsenic AOC consists of the removal of arsenic-contaminated soil and disposal at an appropriate off-station disposal facility. The removal action design is presented in Section 2 of the Work Plan. The removal action implementation details are provided in Section 3 of the Work Plan. Figure D-1 presents the site map for the Arsenic AOC. The drawing shows the excavation areas, general topography, and drainage patterns in the vicinities of the Arsenic AOC. The construction site estimates relevant to storm water pollution for the Arsenic AOC are provided in Table D-1.

**Table D-1: Construction Site Estimates** 

Description	Arsenic AOC		
Total site area	208,379 square feet (4.65 acres) <sup>a</sup>		
Estimated area to be disturbed	111,542 square feet (2.56 acres) <sup>b</sup>		
Run-off coefficient before construction	0.51		
Run-off coefficient after construction	0.27		
Anticipated run-on to the site	Negligible		
Anticipated run-off from the site	0.90 cubic feet/second		

lotes:

<sup>a</sup> Area enclosed within temporary fence.

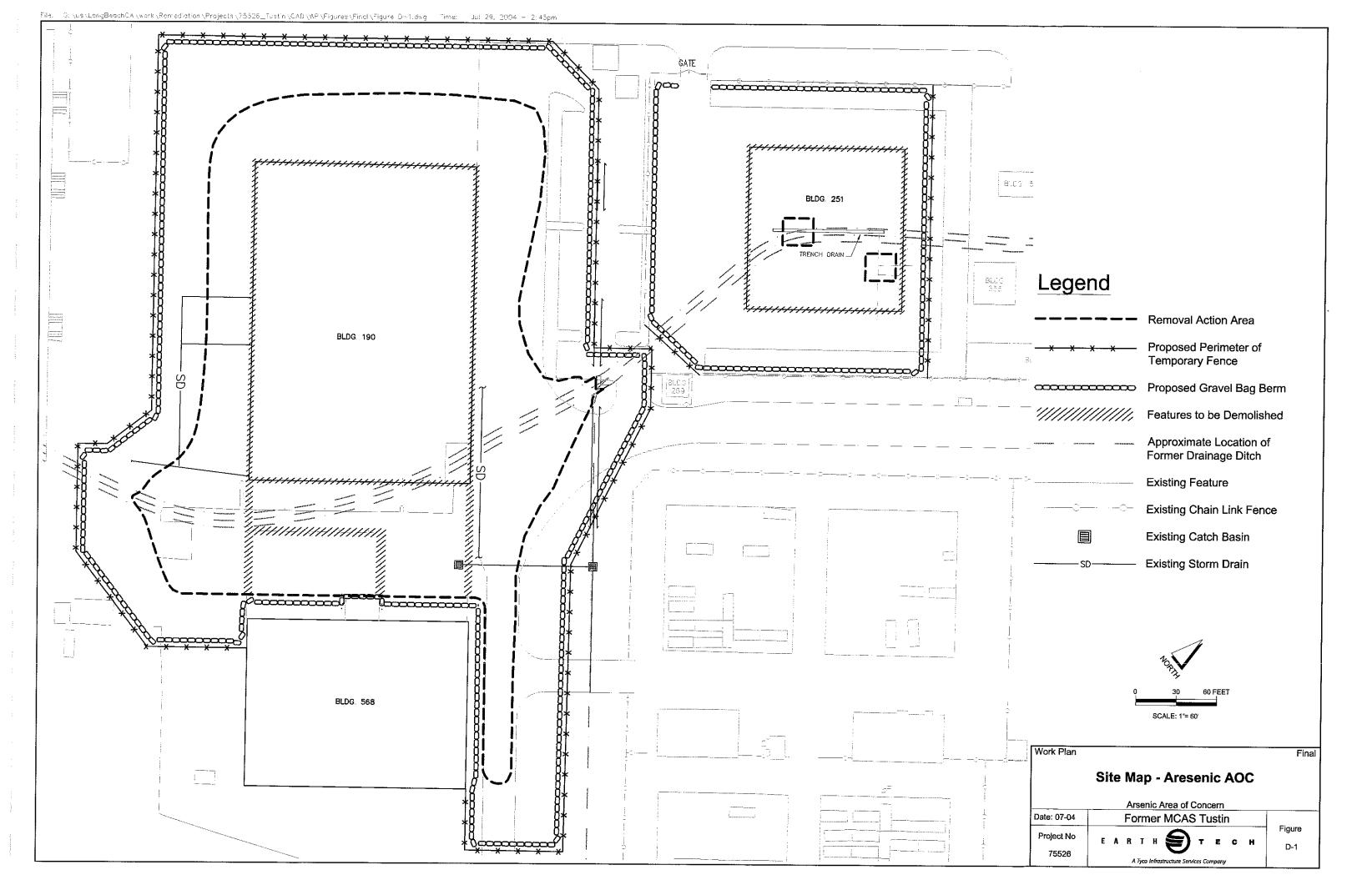
#### 1.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE

The schedule for removal action at the Arsenic AOC that includes sequencing of construction activities with the implementation of BMPs is presented in Table D-2

bincludes area to be excavated and graded

Table D-2: Project Schedule

Activity Description	Date
Rainy season ends	05/01/2004
Removal action construction starts	08/02/2004
Site preparation (utility clearance, site security and traffic control measures implementation, decontamination area set up) starts	08/02/2004
Mobilization of equipment and materials begins	08/02/2004
Implementation of sediment control BMPs begins	08/16/2004
Excavation begins	08/23/2004
Implementation of waste management BMPs begins	08/23/2004
Implementation of wind erosion control BMPs begin	08/23/2004
Disposal of excavated soil and implementation of tracking control BMPs begin	08/30/2004
Confirmation sampling begins	10/25/2004
Backfilling and implementation of soil stabilization BMPs begin	11/08/2004
Construction complete	11/22/2004



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Final Work Plan, Non-Time-Critical Removal Action Arsenic Area of Concern

July 2004

Appendix D

#### 2. POLLUTANT SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

The following is a list of construction materials that may have the potential to contribute sediments and pollutants to storm water run-off:

- Excavated arsenic-contaminated soil,
- Miscellaneous debris removed during excavation,
- Decontamination water,
- Soil used for backfilling of the excavated areas,
- Class II aggregates used for backfilling,
- Wastes generated during equipment servicing at the site,
- Disposable personnel protective equipment,
- Disposable sampling equipment,
- Sanitation facilities, and
- Miscellaneous trash

Construction activities that have the potential to contribute sediment to storm water discharges include:

- Contaminated soil excavation,
- Off-site transport of the excavated soil,
- Backfilling, and
- Grading and site restoration operations.

#### 3. STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROLS

The BMPs were developed for the removal action at the Arsenic AOC based on the site characteristics such as drainage patterns, and the construction activities that have the potential to contribute sediments and pollutants to storm water run-off (see Figure D-1). BMPs for soil scheduling (SS), sediment control (SC), tracking control (TC), wind erosion (WE) control, non-storm water management (NS), and waste management (WM) have been referenced from State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) 2003a and will be implemented (as necessary) during construction activities. These BMPs are divided into the following categories:

- Soil Stabilization BMPs (Section 3 of Caltrans 2003a)
- Sediment Control BMPs (Section 4 of Caltrans 2003a)
- Tracking Control BMPs (Section 6 of Caltrans 2003a)
- Wind Erosion Control BMPs (Section 5 of Caltrans 2003a)
- Non-Storm Water Management BMPs (Section 7 of Caltrans 2003a)
- Waste Management BMPs (Section 8 of Caltrans 2003a)

#### 3.1 SOIL STABILIZATION BMPs

The soil stabilization BMPs for the removal action at the Arsenic AOC include scheduling, and backfilling and site restoration.

#### 3.1.1 Scheduling (SS-1)

A project schedule was developed for the removal action implementation at the Arsenic AOC that includes sequencing of construction activities with the implementation of construction site BMPs such as soil stabilization and sediment control measures (see Section 15). This schedule will help coordinate the implementation of the BMPs with the implementation of major construction activities at the Arsenic AOC. The primary feature of this BMP is the scheduling of construction work including soil disturbing activities at the Arsenic AOC during the non-rainy season.

#### 3.1.2 Backfilling and Site Restoration

Following confirmation sampling and after regulatory agencies concur on the achievement of the cleanup levels, the excavated areas at the Arsenic AOC will be backfilled and compacted. The fill materials will be characterized before backfilling as described in Section 2.6 of the Work Plan to document that it does not contain contaminants above the EPA established preliminary remediation goals (for organic chemicals) or Marine Corps Air Station Tustin background soil concentrations (for metals). Following compaction of the fill, 6 inches of Class II aggregate base will be provided as described in Section 3.11 of the Work Plan. These aggregates will prevent direct contact of the storm water with the soil and eliminate or reduce erosion.

#### 3.2 SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS

#### 3.2.1 Gravel Bag Barriers (SC-6)

Sediment control BMPs including gravel bag barriers will be implemented at the Arsenic AOC to prevent or minimize the contamination of storm water with sediment and other pollutants (see Figure D-1). Gravel bags will be installed along the perimeter of the removal action area to act as a barrier to the flow of sediments out of the site.

#### 3.2.2 Storm Drain Inlet Protection (SC-10)

The storm drain inlets in the vicinity of the disturbed areas of the Arsenic AOC (see Figure D-1) will be protected in the event of predicted storm by installing gravel bags around the inlets to allow sediment to settle and/or filter prior to discharge into the storm drains

#### 3.3 TRACKING CONTROL BMPs (TC-1, TC-2, TC-3)

Tracking control BMPs will be implemented at the Arsenic AOC to prevent or reduce sediment or contaminated soil from being transported to public roadways. During loading of the contaminated soil into trucks for offsite disposal, the trucks will remain on clean areas to minimize the need to decontaminate the truck tires. Prior to leaving the load-out area, the tires and sides of the truck will be inspected for loose soil debris. Any extra soil will be removed using a wire brush or broom.

#### 3.4 WIND EROSION CONTROL BMPs (WE-1)

Wind erosion control BMPs that will be implemented during the removal action implementation at the Arsenic AOC are identified and described in the Section 3.12 (Fugitive Dust Control) of the Work Plan These methods include watering of the disturbed areas, and limiting the speed of the trucks on the unpaved portions of the sites to less than ten miles per hour.

#### 3.5 Non-Storm Water Management BMPs

#### 3.5.1 Dewatering Operations (NS-2)

Should the rainfall occur during the implementation of excavation at the Arsenic AOC, any collected rainwater will be pumped from the excavation and placed in U.S. Department of Transportation-approved 55-gallon drums. These drums will be managed with the decontamination water as specified in the Section 2.1.7 of the Sampling and Analysis Plan (Appendix A).

#### 3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT BMPs (WM-3 TO WM-10)

During the removal action implementation at the Arsenic AOC, different kinds of wastes (removal-derived wastes [RDW]) will be generated that will need to be disposed. Different kinds of RDW that are anticipated during the removal action implementation at the Arsenic AOC are identified in the Section 2.1.7 of the Sampling and Analysis Plan (Appendix A), along with the procedures for proper handling, management, and disposal.

#### 3.7 TRAINING IN STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Training of the field personnel will be conducted to ensure proper implementation and maintenance of the BMPs.

#### 3.8 LIST OF CONTRACTORS/SUBCONTRACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR SWMP IMPLEMENTATION

The list of contractors and subcontractors responsible for SWMP implementation is provided in Table D-3

Table D-3: List of Contractors/Subcontractors Responsible for SWMP Implementation

Contractor / Subcontractor Company Name	Responsible Person (Title)	Phone Number	Address	Responsibility
Accord Engineering,	David Cheng (Accord Program Manager)	(714) 730-7688	2472 Chambers, Suite 250, Tustin CA 92780	Overall responsibility to comply with the substantive requirement of the General Permit and implementation of all the elements of SWMP.
Earth Tech, Inc.	Rodrigo Lazo (Field Manager)	(562) 951-2181	300 Oceangate, Suite 700, Long Beach, CA 90802	Site inspection including inspection of the BMPs in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.1.
TBD (Site Work Contractor)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Conducting excavation and implementing BMPs in accordance with the specifications provided in SWMP.

TBD- to be determined

#### 4. MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

#### 4.1 SITE INSPECTIONS

The removal action contractor will conduct site inspections including the inspection of all the BMPs as follows:

- Prior to a forecast storm,
- After a rain event that causes runoff from the construction site, and
- At 24-hour intervals during extended rain events.

During these inspections, BMPs will be evaluated for adequacy and proper implementation and whether additional BMPs are required. The results of all inspections and assessments will be documented and the copies of the completed inspection checklists will be maintained with the SWMP. The checklist that will be used for site inspections is shown in Table D-4. The name of the assigned inspector is Rodrigo Lazo and the contact number is (562) 951-2181.

Table D-4: Site Inspection Checklist

			(eremely	[ស្រីកោតស៊ីសា	sybalen a her a municipal separah apar sugar mala se	
Project Name	Non-Time-Critical Removal Action at the Arsenic AOC, Marine Corps Air Station Tustin					
Contractor						
Inspector's Name						
Inspector's Title						
Inspector's Signature						
Inspector's Contact Number						
Inspection Date						
Inspection Type			forecast interval	t rain s during extended rain	After a rain event Other	
	41.4		Marija.	Michael C.		
Storm Start Date & Time						
Storm Duration (hours)						
Time Elapsed Since Last Storm						
Approximate Rainfall Amount (inches)						
			EMP	Mark Hall		
ВМР	Yes	No	N/A	C	Corrective Action	
Sediment Control BMPs						
Is storm water runoff from off-site areas flowing through the excavated areas?						
Are the gravel bags properly installed and adequately serving their purpose? Provide the results of inspections at various locations separately in the space provided below.						

A TABLE OF STREET			БИР	
ВМР	Yes	No	N/A	Corrective Action
Location:				
Location:				
Location:				
Location				
Location:				
Location:				
Is the sediment built-up less than 1/3 the height of the gravel bags? Provide the results of inspections at various locations separately in the space provided below.				
Location:				
Location:				
Location:				
Location				
Location:				
Location:				
Are the gravel bag barriers installed around the storm drains adequately serving their purpose? Provide the results of inspections at various locations separately in the space provided below.				
Location:				
Location:				
Location:				
Wind Erosion Control BMPs	·			
Are the dust control measures adequately serving their purpose? Provide the results of inspections at various locations separately in the space provided below.				
Location:				



		овија	ii Bpegi (birus) ya kana a
Non-Storm Water Control BMPs			
Is dewatering of the excavation areas required? Provide the results of inspections at various locations separately in the space provided below.			
Location:			
l.ocation:			
If dewatering is conducted, was the pumped water stored in U.S. DOT-approved 55-gallon drums?			
Waste Management BMPs			
Are the drums in the decontamination area properly covered and structurally sound?			

#### 4.2 NONCOMPLIANCE REPORTING

If a discharge occurs or if the project receives a written notice of non-compliance, the removal action contractor will immediately notify the U.S. Navy Remedial Project Manager (RPM) and RWQCB by telephone as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours after the discharge has been discovered. A written report will be filed to the RPM within 7 days, and to the RWQCB within 14 calender days of the identification of non-compliance. The report to the RPM and RWQCB will contain the following items:

- The date, time, location, nature of operation, and type of unauthorized discharge, including the cause or nature of the notice or order.
- The BMPs currently being implemented.
- Any additional BMPs which will be implemented to prevent or reduce pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards.
- An implementation and maintenance schedule for any affected BMPs.

This report shall include an implementation schedule for corrective actions and shall describe the actions taken to reduce the pollutants causing or contributing to the exceedance.

#### 4.3 MONITORING PROGRAM FOR POLLUTANTS IN STORM WATER

The construction project at the Arsenic AOC does not lead to discharges of storm water directly into the water body listed as impaired due to sedimentation/siltation and/or turbidity pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Therefore, no sampling and analysis is planned for assessment of sediment in the storm water associated with construction activity at the Arsenic AOC.

The soil at the Arsenic AOC is known to be contaminated with arsenic Arsenic is present at relatively low concentrations at site, adsorbs readily to the soil and is relatively immobile in the environment. There is limited potential for arsenic to partition from soil into storm water.

Final Work Plan, Non-Time-Critical Removal Action
Arsenic Area of Concern

July 2004

Appendix D

Additionally, BMPs have been implemented to prevent or reduce the offsite migration of the sediment. Therefore, no sampling of the storm water will be conducted during construction activity at the Arsenic AOC

#### 5. REFERENCES

- California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA). 2003. California Stormwater Quality Association Best Management Practice Handbook Construction Livermore, California January.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1992. Storm Water Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices. Office of Water EPA 832-R-92-005.
- State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2003a. Storm Water Quality Handbooks, Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual. March.
- ———— 2003b. Storm Water Quality Handbooks, Storm Water Pollution Prevent Plan (SWPPP) and Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) Preparation Manual March.

# Attachment 1 Runoff/Runon Computation

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Final Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Con-	
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of Concern Attachment 1

Computation Sheet for Estimating Runoff						
Arsenic AOC						
Total area enclosed within the temporary fence	208,379 square feet	(A)				
Existing Site Conditions						
Asphalt/Concrete paved (Impervious) area	111,542 square feet	(B)				
Asphalt/Concrete paved (Impervious) runoff coefficient	0 95	(C)				
Effective runoff coefficient for the entire site	0.51	(D) = (B*C)/(A)				
10-year, 6 hour storm	2.2 inches*	(E)				
Area rainfall intensity	9.3 mm/hour	(F) = ((E*25.4)/6)				
Estimated run-off from the site	0.90 cfs	(G) = (9.11E-07*A*D*F)				
Proposed Site Conditions						
Class II aggregate area and Unpaved area	111,542 square feet	(B)				
Class II aggregate area and Unpaved area runoff coefficient	0.50	(C)				
Effective runoff coefficient for the entire site	0.27	(D) = (B*C)/(A)				
10-year, 6 hour storm	2.2 inches*	(E)				
Area rainfall intensity	9.3 mm/hour	(F) = ((E*25.4)/6)				
Estimated run-off from the site	0.47 cfs	(G) = (9.11E-07*A*D*F)				

Note: \* Source: Western U.S. Precipitation Frequency Maps (http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/pcpnfreq.html)

July 2004





Final Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action Arsenic Area of Concern

Attachment 1

### Computation Sheet for Estimating Runon

## Arsenic Area of Concern Assumed to be negligible

## Attachment 2 Notice of Intent



I. NOI STATUS (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

#### State Water Resources Control Board

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE

GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER
ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (WQ ORDER No. 99-08-DWQ)



MARK ONLY ONE ITEM 1. X New Construction 2. C	nange of Infe	mat	ion for WDID#		<del></del>	
I. PROPERTY OWNER						
Name Department of the Navy, Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Contact I DeAnna					
Mailing Address 1230 Columbia Street, Suite 870	Title Remed	al Pr	oject Manage	r		
City San Diego	State CA	Zip 921	101-8517	Pho (61	ne 9) 532-07	794
III. DEVELOPER/CONTRACTOR INFORMATION						
Developer/Contractor Accord Engineering, Inc.	Contact i					
Mailing Address 1231 Dyer Road, Suite 265	Title Project	Mana	ager			
City Santa Ana	State CA	Zip <b>927</b>			Phone (714) 73	30 - 7688
V. CONSTRUCTION PROJECT INFORMATION						
Site/Project Name Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern						
Physical Address/Location Former Marine Corps Air Station Tustin  Latitude 33°41′0.12"N  Longitude 117°48′45.9"W  County United States of America						of America
City (or nearest City) Tustin	Zip 92618		Site Phone Nu (562) 254-92			Emergency Phone Number (562) 254-9232
A Total size of construction site area:  4.78 Acres  B Total area to be disturbed:  C Percent of site imperviousne Before Construction:	<u>100</u> %	coftop	s):		Number(s)	
2.56 Acres (% of total 53.6 %)  After Construction:	0_%				ost Marker	r:
F is the construction site part of a larger common plan of development or sale?  NO YES	G. Name	of pla	n or developmer	it: N/A		
H Construction commencement date: 08/02/2004  1. % of site to be mass graded: 53.6 %			construction dat		plete proje	ect: 11/22/2004
K Type of Construction (Check all that apply):  1 Residential 2 Commercial 3 Industrial  6 Utility Description: 7 X	4. D		nstruction <b>Excavation</b>		Transport	ation sposal of contaminated soil
/. BILLING INFORMATION						
SEND BILL TO: Name OWNER (as in II above)				Cont	act Person	)
Mailing Address  Mailing Address  (as in III. above)				Phor	ne/Fax	
OTHER (enter information at right)				State	Zip	

VI.	R	GUL	ATOR	Y STATUS		
<b> </b>	. н	as a lo	cal agen	cy approved a required erosion/sediment control plan?	YES	X NO
	D	oes the	erosion	/sediment control plan address construction activities such as infrastructure and structures?	YES	X NO
	N	ame of	local age	ency: Phone: ( )	_	- "
E		-		ny part thereof subject to conditions imposed under a CWA Section 404 permit of 401 Water Quality Certification?	YES	ON X
L		, co, pi	ovide de			
VII	. R	ECEI	VING V	VATER INFORMATION		
A	D	oes the	e storm	water runoff from the construction site discharge to (Check all that apply):		
	1.		X	Indirectly to waters of the U.S.		i
	2		X	Storm drain system - Enter owner's name: Department of the Navy, Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engine	ering Co	nmand
	3.,			Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)		
В	N	ame of	receiv	ing water: (river, lake creek, stream bay, ocean):		
/III	. IM	PLEN	/ENT/	ATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS		
				R POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) (check one)		
	X	A S	WPPP	has been prepared for this facility and is available for review: Date Prepared: 03/23/2004 Date Amended:/		
		A S	WPPP	will be prepared and ready for review by (enter date):/		
В		A to	entative	schedule has been included in the SWPPP for activities such as grading, street construction, home construction, etc.		
Б	X			ng and maintenance schedule has been developed that includes inspection of the construction BMPs before		
	لک	an	ticipatec	storm events and after actual storm events and is available for review		- decreased
		lf (	hecked identify	above: A qualified person has been assigned responsibility for pre-storm and post-storm BMP inspections effectiveness and necessary repairs or design changes	NO	
		Na	ime:	Rodrigo Lazo Phone: (562) 254 - 9232		
С	PE	RMIT C	OMPLIA	NCE RESPONSIBILITY		
	A c Pre	ualified vention	person Plan in	has been assigned responsibility to ensure full compliance with the Permit, and to implement all elements of the Storm Water Pollution cluding:		to the control of the
	1.	Prepan	ng an ar	nnual compliance evaluation		
		Name:_		David Cheng Phone: (714) 730 - 7688		7
	2.	liminat	ting all u	nauthorized discharges		
X.	ViC	INIT	/ MAP	AND FEE (must show site location in relation to nearest named streets, intersections, etc.)		
				cinity map with this submittal? X YES NO	——————————————————————————————————————	
Ha	ve y	ou inclu	ded pay	ment of the annual fee with this submittal?	) 	
(. C	ER	TIFIC	ATIO	4S		
a s pe is, inf de	rsor to t orm velo	em de n or pe he be ation,	esigned ersons st of m includent and	nalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in act to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my i who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information by knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete I am aware that there are significant penalties for suing the possibility of fine or imprisonment In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan will be complied than a Dunbar	nquiry of on submit ubmitting ne	the ted
Sig	natu	re:		Date:		-
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## Appendix F Forms and Submittal Register

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#### JHTM & ASSOCIATES

### CARETAKER MANAGER, FORMER MCAS TUSTIN

#### UTILITY CLEARANCE REQUEST (DIG PERMIT) PROCEDURES

#### I. Applicability:

The requirement for submitting a Utility Clearance Request shall apply to all contractors, including those reporting to the Navy and/or the City of Tustin; subcontractors; tenants and licensees who intend to conduct any subsurface excavation, digging, drilling or other disturbance of the ground surface, either natural soil or paved, at the Former MCAS Tustin.

- II. Utility Clearance Request Form Submittal Process:
  - A. Prior to the start of subsurface work, all parties listed above must obtain final approval from the City of Tustin submitting a Utility Clearance Request Form (attached) to JHTM & Associates, the City's designated Caretaker Manager.
  - B. Utility Clearance Requests must be properly filled out sent to the Caretaker Manager Service Desk (JHTM & Associates) five working days prior to the intended start of excavation. Filled out Utility Clearance Requests can be submitted to the Caretaker Manager Service Desk at the following:

■ Fax:

(714) 540-4625

Email:

phimes@jhtm.com

- C. Requests from Navy subtenants, licensees, and contractors must be approved by the Navy prior to submittal to the Caretaker Manager Service Desk
- D. The Caretaker Manager will review submitted requests and provide necessary coordination, to include identifying conflicts with existing utilities.
- E. Following review, the Caretaker Manager will forward a recommendation to the City of Tustin.
- F When approved by the City of Tustin, the Caretaker Manager will return the signed Utility Clearance Request form to the requesting Party.

III. Questions: Please Call the Caretaker Manager Service Desk at (714) 540-7350.

JHTM & Associates Rev 6/11/02

## **JHTM & ASSOCIATES**

## CARETAKER MANAGER, FORMER MCAS TUSTIN

### **UTILITY CLEARANCE REQUEST (DIG PERMIT) FORM**

FORMER MCAS TUSTIN,	CA WORK C	RDER NUMBER:
1. Facility/Location:	A Excava	C. Drainage Ditches
	B. Paveme	ents D. Other (specify)
2. Method of Excavation:	A. Hand	C. Ditcher
	B. Power Equipn	nent D. Other (specify)
and indicate whether wor other disturbance Provid	k will require road closure, de sketches as applicable)	work, depth, width, length, location, discontinuance of utility service or service or service or service, notify the Caretaker Manager (7350)
4. Date clearance required:	Delvice Desk at /14-340-	5. Date submitted:
6. Applicant (Print):	6a. Phone Number:	7 Applicant Signature:

## JHTM & ASSOCIATES

## CARETAKER MANAGER, FORMER MCAS TUSTIN

**UTILITY CLEARANCE REQUEST (DIG PERMIT) FORM** 

A. Electrical Distribution	
B. Natural Gas Distribution	
C. Sanitary Sewer Distribution	
D. Industrial Waste Distribution	
E Water Distribution	
F. Other	
Navy Recommendation [949-726-2506] (if applied	
ConcurNAVFAC SouthWestDiv Rep. Signature	Do Not Concur Date:
Caretaker Manager Recommendation	
Concur	Do Not Concur
Caretaker Manager Signature	Date:
City of Tustin: Mr. Dana Ogdon	
Approved	Disapproved
City Signature	Date:

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		: :
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		:
		: : :
		:

Submittal Register – Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, MCAS Tustin

Description Item Submitted	Contractor: S	Contractor: Schedule Dates			Reviewing Authority	hority	
			Date Forwarded to Reviewing Authority/	Date Forwarded to	Date	Date Mailed to Contractor/	
	Date Submitted	Concurrence Needed By	Date Received from Contractor	Other Reviewer	from Other Reviewer	from Reviewing Authority	Remarks
Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan							
Traffic Control Plan							
Field Change Requests							TANK TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
Field Change Notices							
Nonconformance Reports							
Progress Reports							
QC Certificates	400			A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA			750000000000000000000000000000000000000
Waste Shipping Documents							
Backfill Testing							
Closure Report							
Confirmation Sampling and Analysis							- T.
Record (as-built) Drawings							

#### Appendix G CQC Checklists

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#### **DEFINABLE FEATURES OF WORK - REMOVAL ACTION AT THE ARSENIC AOC**

- Utility Clearance
- Site Preparation
- Demolition/Excavation
- Off-site Transportation of Excavated Soil
- Backfilling and Site Restoration

The checklists for each of the above-mentioned definable features of work for removal action at the Arsenic Area of Concern (AOC) are presented in the following tables.

	PREPARATORY PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Utility Clearance

#	ftem 2 2 3 3 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Comments	1,500,500,000	
Su	bmittals Review and Approval			
1	Is the Removal Action Work Plan approved?	Yes	No	all a second and a
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.			
2.	Is the Health and Safety Plan for removal action approved?	Yes	No	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.			
Ma	terials/Services Procurement	<u>.                                    </u>		
3.	Are all the records including site plans, utility layouts, and as-built drawings available?	Yes	No	
	If not, list the missing items and actions taken to obtain them?			
4	Is the Geophysical subcontractor selected?	Yes	No	
Pro	ject Planning Documents/Field Procedures	Review		
5	Has the Removal Action Work Plan been reviewed by the geophysical subcontractor?	Yes	No	
6.	Are there any variances from the geophysical survey procedures specified in the Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work?	Yes	No	
	If yes, list the variances.			
7.	Are the variances acceptable?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain how unacceptable variances were resolved.			
Othe	er Preparatory Work		, ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
8.	Are the boundaries of the excavation area clearly marked for conducting geophysical surveys?	Yes	No	

#	liem 14	Comments :	
8.	Does a review of record drawings show the location of utilities within the boundary of the excavation area?  List identified utilities.	Yes	No
9	Has the City of Tustin been notified of the physical site inspection for verification of the location of utility lines?	Yes	No
Hea	Ith and Safety		
10.	Is the Health and Safety Plan transmitted to the geophysical subcontractor?	Yes	No

The transfer of the state of th	INITIAL PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Utility Clearance

#	iten junio		Comments,
Ec	uipment Checks		
1.	Has the subcontractor performed calibration check on the instruments used for geophysical survey?	Yes	No
2	List issues (if any) with instruments and field methods, which needed to be resolved.		
Pr	eliminary Work		
3.	Have the utility locations identified based on the records review tentatively been identified at the site prior to geophysical survey?	Yes	No
He	alth and Safety		
4	Have the site personnel participated in the site-specific health and safety orientation?	Yes	No
5	Is adequate personnel protective equipment identified for utility clearance in the site-specific health and safety plan available?	Yes	No
	List missing items and actions taken to obtain them		

	FOLLOW-UP PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Utility Clearance

	D. L. Control		The Late of the Control of the Contr			
#	是 The Man Salaha and A	41. 1	Comments .			
Fie	Field Quality Control					
1.	Have the utility lines been clearly marked at the site based on the review of record drawings and geophysical surveys?	Yes	No			
ins	pections/Tests					
2.	Has the City of Tustin conducted a physical site inspection to verify the locations of the utility lines?	Yes	No			
	List date of inspection and any comments received from City of Tustin and how they were resolved?					
Su	bmittals					
3.	Is the utility clearance request form completed and submitted to the City of Tustin 14 days prior to the planned start of the excavation?	Yes	No			
	Provide date of submittal of the utility clearance request form?					
4	Has the City of Tustin approved utility clearance request form?	Yes	No			
	Provide date of approval.					
He	Health and Safety					
5	List any safety violations and corrective actions taken					

	PREPARATORY PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Site Preparation

1 4	len the		Comments 2 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Su	bmittal Review and Approval		
1.	Is the Removal Action Work Plan approved?	Yes	No
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.		
2.	Is the Health and Safety Plan for removal action approved?	Yes	No
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved		
Ma	terials/Services Procurement		
3.	Is the Site Work subcontractor identified?	Yes	No
4	Have the traffic control supplies been procured?	Yes	No
5	Have the decontamination area supplies been procured?	Yes	No
6.	Have the BMP supplies (gravel bags) been procured?	Yes	No
Pro	ject Planning Documents/Field Procedures	Review	
7	Has the Removal Action Work Plan been reviewed by the subcontractors?	Yes	No
8	Have the site security, traffic control, decontamination, and storm water management procedures been discussed?	Yes	No
9.	Are there any variances from the procedures specified in the Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work?	Yes	No
	If yes, list the variances.		
10.	Are the variances acceptable?	Yes	No
	If not, explain how unacceptable variances were resolved.		
Hea	Ith and Safety		
11	Is the Health and Safety Plan transmitted to the Site Work subcontractor?	Yes	No

	NITIAL PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Site Preparation

#	len s		Comments	an i sheketiya ili k
Mat	erials/Equipment Checks		4.44 (1995) - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995	
1	Do the site security materials conform to specifications provided in the Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work?	Yes	No	
	List deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken.			
2	Do the traffic control materials conform to specifications provided in the Removal Action Work Plan, Health and Safety Plan and project Scope of Work?	Yes	No	
	List deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken.			
3.	Do the storm water pollution control materials conform to specifications provided in the Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work?	Yes	No	
	List deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken.			
4	Do the staging pile materials conform to specifications provided in Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work?	Yes	No	
	List deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken			
5	Are the roll-off bins structurally sound?	Yes	No	
	List deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken			
Prei	iminary Work			
6	Are the locations for installation of traffic control signage clearly marked?	Yes	No	
7.	Is the location of decontamination area for excavated soil clearly marked?	Yes	No	
8.	Is the provision of the backflow preventor and meter necessary for fire hydrants identified within the excavation footprint? Explain.	Yes	No	

неа	lth and Safety		
9.	Have the site personnel participated in the site-specific health and safety orientation?	Yes	No
10.	Is adequate personnel protective equipment identified for site preparation in the site-specific health and safety plan available?	Yes	No
	List missing items and actions taken to obtain them.		

8

	FOLLOW-UP PHASE CHECKLIST	
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006	
Project Name		
Site ID		
Date		
Definable Feature of Work	Site Preparation	

#	in item 1	Comments ) (100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Ins	pections	
1.	Inspect decontamination area, and site security and traffic control measures for conformance with Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work.	
	List any deficiencies/variances encountered and corrective actions undertaken	
2.	Inspect best management practices (BMPs) for conformance with Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work.  List any deficiencies/variances encountered and corrective actions undertaken.	
He	alth and Safety	
3.	List any safety violations and corrective actions taken.	

AND AND A	PREPARATORY PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Demolition/Excavation

			A Department of the Control of the C
#	Iten		Comments
Sul	bmittals Review and Approval		
1	Is the Removal Action Work Plan approved?	Yes	No
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.		
2	Is the Health and Safety Plan for removal action approved?	Yes	No
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.		
Mat	terials/Services Procurement		
3.	Have the concrete/asphalt recycling facilities been identified?	Yes	No
4.	Is there water available onsite for fugitive dust control?	Yes	No
	If not, what corrective actions are taken?		
5.	Is the demolition/excavation equipment mobilized to the site?	Yes	No
	If not list missing items and actions taken to obtain them.		
Equ	ipment Storage		
6	Is the equipment storage area established?	Yes	No
7.	Is all the equipment stored properly in a designated storage area?	Yes	No
	If not, what corrective actions are taken?		
Proj	ect Planning Documents/Field Procedure	es Review	
8.	Is the Removal Action Work Plan transmitted to the Site Work subcontractor?	Yes	No
9.	Are the demolition/excavation procedures discussed?	Yes	No

#	ttem	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Comments	
10.	Are there any variances from the demolition/excavation procedures specified in the Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work?  If yes, list the variances	Yes	No	
11.	Are the variances acceptable?  If not, explain how unacceptable variances were resolved.	Yes	No	
Oth	er Preparatory Work	<del></del>		
12.	Are the boundaries of excavation areas clearly marked with stakes or paint to facilitate implementation of excavation?  If not, explain	Yes	No	
13	Was any hand digging required to confirm the depths of certain utilities?  If yes, list the utility along with its depth.	Yes	No	
14	Are all the utilities within the excavation area terminated/abandoned?  If not, explain	Yes	No	
Heal	th and Safety	<u> </u>		Control of the Contro
15	ls the Health and Safety Plan transmitted to the Site Work subcontractor?	Yes	No	

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF THE PARTY	INITIAL PHASE CHECKEIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Demolition/Excavation

#	Item (1988)	The state of the s	Comments	
Ma	aterials/Equipment Checks	1		
1.	Is the excavation/demolition equipment of adequate capability and capacity to perform designated task?	Yes	No	
	If not, what action is taken?			
He	alth and Safety	1		
2.	Have the site personnel participated in the site-specific health and safety orientation?	Yes	No	
3	Is the demolition/excavation equipment inspected for fuel leaks, and satisfactory operation of safety features?	Yes	No	
	List deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken.			
4	Is adequate personnel protective equipment identified for demolition and excavation in the site-specific health and safety plan available?	Yes	No	
	List missing items and actions taken to obtain them.			

	FOLLOW-UP PHASE CHECKLIST.
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Demolition/Excavation

#	them of Them		Comments 1
Fiel	d Quality Control		
1	Is the demolished asphalt and concrete broken so that no piece exceeds 12 inches in any dimension?	Yes	No
	If not, explain		
2.	Is the amount of soil that adheres to concrete/asphalt minimized?	Yes	No
3.	Are the number of loads of demolished concrete/asphalt documented?	Yes	No
	List the number of loads.		
Ins	pections/Tests		
4.	Monitor excavation depth and conduct confirmation sampling once the excavation limits shown in the excavation plans are attained.		
5	Are the fugitive dust control measures implemented?  List the measures.	Yes	No
6.	Are the BMPs for storm water pollution control monitored in accordance with the storm water management plan?  List any deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken.	Yes	No
7.	Are the traffic control measures functioning satisfactorily? List any deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken.	Yes	No

44	tem * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			
			Comments	
8	Is the site free from trash, and unnecessary debris at the end of each workday?	Yes	No	
Hea	ith and Safety			1. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.
9	Are all safety equipment including eyewash unit, fire extinguisher, and safety devices on demolition/excavation equipment operating satisfactorily?	Yes	No	
	List any deficiencies and corrective actions undertaken.			
10.	List any safety violations and corrective actions taken.			

	A CANADA			
#	item item		Comments	
Sui	bmittals Review and Approval	<b>1</b>		
1.	Is the Removal Action Work Plan approved?	Yes	No	
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.			
2.	Is the Health and Safety Plan for removal action approved?	Yes	No	
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.			
Ma	terials/Services Procurement			
3.	Is the trucking contractor with all the necessary licenses and permits specified in the Removal Action Work Plan, identified?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain.			
Pro	ject Planning Documents/Field Procedures	Review	<del></del>	
4.	Has the transportation subcontractor reviewed the Removal Action Work Plan?	Yes	No	
5.	Are the off-site transportation procedures for excavated soil discussed?	Yes	No	
6.	Are there any variances from the procedures specified in the Removal Action Work Plan and project Scope of Work?	Yes	No	
	If yes, list the variances.			
7.	Are the variances acceptable?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain how unacceptable variances were resolved.			
Oth	er Preparatory Work			
8.	Is the waste profile completed and submitted to disposal facilities for acceptance?	Yes	No	
9.	Is the disposal facility selected?	Yes	No	,
	List the name of the selected disposal facility.			

#	ttem : it is it is		Comments 174 2
10.	Is the staging area for trucks established?	Yes	No
11	Is the truck route to the disposal facility established?	Yes	No
12.	Is the area for decontamination of truck tires established?	Yes	No
Hea	lth and Safety		
13.	Is the Health and Safety Plan transmitted to the Site Work subcontractor?	Yes	No

		init	AL PHASE CHE	CKLIST (	
Cor	ntract Number	N68711-04-C-1006			
	ject Name	1100/17/01/07/00			
Site					and the second s
				,	
Dat		Off 14 T		I Cail	
Det Wo	inable Feature of rk	Off-site Transportat	ion of Excavated	1 3011	
#		tem in	A 22.2	Comments	The Control
Рге	liminary Work				
1.	Is the waste manif hazardous) or bill is non-hazardous)	of lading (if the waste	Yes	No	
2	Is the load inspect completed?	ion report	Yes	No	
Hea	lth and Safety				
3.	Are the safety feat operating satisfact List deficiencies ar undertaken		Yes	No	
4.	personnel protecti accordance with the safety policies and	neir organization's	Yes	No	

	LFOLLOW-UP PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Off-site Transportation of Excavated Soil

#	Jien 1		Commen	
Fie	eld Quality Control			
1	Is every loaded truck weighed using axle gauges before it leaves the site?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain			
2	Is each loaded truck covered with tarps?	Yes	No	
3	Prior to leaving the site, is any loose soil debris from the tires and sides of the truck removed?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain.			
4	Is the actual weight of soil determined using certified scales at the disposal facility?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain			
5	Is the load inspection report completed?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain.			
6	Are the manifests and destruction certificates forwarded to the DON within mandated reporting period?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain.			
Hea	Ith and Safety			
7.	Are the trucks following the traffic control plan and established truck route?	Yes	No	
	If not, explain.			

#	12 Ken	Comments
8.	List any safety violations and corrective actions taken	

	PREPARATORY PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Backfilling and Site Restoration

	A STATE OF THE STA		
#,	tem.	The property of	Comments
Sub	mittals Review and Approval		
1.	Is the Removal Action Work Plan approved?	Yes	No
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.	-	
2.	Is the Health and Safety Plan for removal action approved?	Yes	No
	If not, identify the items that have not been approved.		
Mate	erials/Services Procurement		
3.	Is the geotechnical subcontractor identified?	Yes	No
4	Is the geotechnical laboratory for testing backfill material using ASTM Method D1557-02, identified?	Yes	No
6.	Are the samples collected from the borrow source subjected to chemical and geotechnical analyses in accordance with the procedures presented in the Removal Action Work Plan?	Yes	No
7	Do the results of chemical analyses on the backfill samples show that backfill source is acceptable (in accordance with the criteria presented in the Removal Action Work Plan)?	Yes	No
	If not, list the actions taken		
8	Do the results of laboratory test conducted in accordance with ASTM Method D1557-02 show that backfill source is acceptable?	Yes	No
	If not, list the actions taken.		
9	Is the source for Class II aggregate base identified?	Yes	No
	If not, explain.		
Proje	ct Planning Documents/Field Procedures Rev	/iew	
	Is the Removal Action Work Plan transmitted to the geotechnical subcontractor?	Yes	No
	Are the procedures for backfilling discussed with the site work subcontractor?	Yes	No

#	Hem 🚉		Comments
12.	Are the procedures for geotechnical testing discussed with the geotechnical subcontractor?	Yes	No
13	Are there any variances from the backfilling procedures specified in the Removal Action Work Plan and project Scopes of Work?	Yes	No
	If yes, list the variances.		
14.	Are the variances acceptable?	Yes	No
	If not, explain how unacceptable variances were resolved.		
Hea	lth and Safety		
15	Is the Health and Safety Plan transmitted to the geotechnical subcontractor?	Yes	No

元型1世界第二位	INITIAL PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Backfilling and Site Restoration

#	Hem Hem	Cristian Tolking	Comments	and the second of the second o
Ma	terials/Equipment Checks			
1	Has the subcontractor performed calibration check on instruments used for field density tests?	Yes	No	
2	List any issues that needed to be resolved			
3.	Is the compaction equipment of adequate capability and capacity to perform the designated task?  If not, what action is taken?	Yes	No	
Pre	liminary Work			
4	Is it verified through visual observation that a firm base exists at the bottom of the excavation.	Yes	No	
	If not, explain			
Hea	alth and Safety			
5.	Have the site personnel participated in the site-specific health and safety orientation?	Yes	No	
6	Is adequate personnel protective equipment identified in the site-specific health and safety plan for backfilling and site restoration, and field density tests using nuclear density gauges, available?	Yes	No	
	List missing items and action taken to obtain them.		•	

	FOLLOW-UP PHASE CHECKLIST
Contract Number	N68711-04-C-1006
Project Name	
Site ID	
Date	
Definable Feature of Work	Backfilling and Site Restoration

#.	tem/:	1	Comments	an galagi van gang Talah Kal
Fie	ld Quality Control	-		
1.	Is the moisture content of the fill material within 3 percent of the optimum moisture content?	Yes	No	
	If not, what measures are taken to achieve optimum moisture content?			
Ins	pections/Tests	•		
2.	Perform field density tests at the frequencies provided in the removal action work plan State the methods used and number of tests performed.			
3	Do the results of the field density tests show that the fill is compacted to 90 percent of the maximum dry density?	Yes	No	
4.	Do the results of the field density tests show that the aggregate are compacted to 90 percent of the maximum dry density?	Yes	No	
Hea	ith and Safety			
5.	List any safety violations and corrective actions taken			

				·

#### Appendix H Response to Comments

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

Reviewer: Anantaramam (Ram) Peddada, Remedial Project Manager, Base Closure and Reuse Unit, Office or Military Facilities, Department of Toxic Substances Control; comments dated June 25, 2004.

page 100 and 1						
Response	Since the focus of the removal action is removal of fill soils with arsenic concentrations above the respective target cleanup goals, the Navy will adopt a not-to-exceed goal for those fill soils that is classified as a poorly graded sand with gravel. In light of this, Decision Rules have been revised as follows:  "Decision Rule 1: If the concentrations of arsenic contaminated fill soil (poorly graded sand with gravel) are below their respective target cleanup goals at Buildings 190 and 251 in all discrete samples, then no further excavation or sampling will be needed.	Decision Kule 2; If the concentrations of arsenic exceed their respective target cleanup goals at Buildings 190 and 251 in one or more discrete samples in areas where the native/fill interface is not discernible, then  • further excavation will be conducted, and	<ul> <li>a discrete soil sample will be collected from each re- excavated area and analyzed for arsenic, and cleanup in the localized area will be reevaluated based on Decision Rules 1 and 2.</li> </ul>	Decision Rule 3: If the concentrations of arsenic in native soil, exceed the target cleanup goals for the fill soils at Buildings 190 and 251 then the residual risk will be calculated based on the results of all discrete samples for documentation purposes, and no further excavation or sampling will be conducted."	Decision Rule 3 is included to preclude having to excavate native soils with arsenic concentrations above 17.5 mg/kg at Building 190 and 35 mg/kg at Building 251, which are by definition not the focus of this removal action.	Lastly, The "Tolerable Limits on Decision Error" are still applicable since they are the basis of developing a statistics based confirmation sampling strategy at Building 190, rather than indgmental confirmation sampling design at Building 251.
Comment	Note Decision Rule 2: It contradicts the removal action objectives for Buildings 190 and 251. DTSC disagrees with Decision Rules 2, 3, and 4, as shown on page A-2. Specifically, DTSC agreed to clean-up standards for arsenic of 17.5 and 35 mg/kg at Buildings 190 and 251, respectively, based on ambient conditions of arsenic in soil at MCAS Tustin. These clean-up standards are now to be applied as "not-to exceed" or performance standards. Therefore, if any confirmation sample exceeds and would be exceed.	required. Because these performance standards are absolute, the "Tolerable Limits on Decision Error" described in Section 1.1.6 on pages A-2 and A-3 are not applicable. Section 1-1-7 sampling design has to be revised according to DTSC comment.				
Section/ Page No.	Appendix A Section 1.1.5 Development of a Decision Rute					
Comment No.	ю́					

17

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

Reviewer: Anantaramam (Ram) Peddada, Remedial Project Manager, Base Closure and Reuse Unit, Office or Military Facilities, Department of Toxic Substances Control; comments dated June 25, 2004.

Response		The Preliminary Assessment conducted in October 2001 concluded that the elevated arsenic concentrations at Buildings 190 and 251 were associated with the fill soils imported during two backfilling events. The removal action area is based on the extent of the arsenic-contaminated fill soil and is consistent with the removal action scope presented in the Action Memorandum. Please note the focus of the removal action is on the arsenic-contaminated soil, which consists of only the non-native olive brown gravelly sand.	The two locations 3A and 13A correspond to the native soil and not the fill soils, imported during two backfilling events. Therefore, they were placed outside the removal action area. In addition, it should be noted that the background concentration of arsenic (17.5 mg/kg) is a statistically based value (99 percentile), and therefore, concentrations higher than 17.5 mg/kg may be expected in discrete samples from native soil. Please see attached normal probability plot for arsenic ( <i>Draff Final Background Concentrations of Metals Issue Paper</i> , BNI 1996b), which shows several samples above 17.5 mg/kg and some above 30 mg/kg.	Additional samples at these two locations 3A and 13A will be collected to verify that native soils are present, and to verify that the arsenic concentrations are consistent with the background range.	The individual areas and depths (shown as Depth of Fills) have been provided in Figure 2-1, page 2-13 of the Draft Work Plan.  The conceptual model for the site is based on the placement of fill during a single event at each building. Therefore, confirmation sampling was based on fill soil as being one population. In addition, the PA data does not show stratification of arsenic concentrations with depth.
Comment	Geologist	One of the stated Removal Action Objectives is to "Remove or treat the arsenic-contaminated soil at Building 190 and its vicinity with concentrations exceeding the background concentration of 17.5 mg/kg." Figure B-1 in the Appendix B shows sample locations 3A (arsenic at 28.9 mg/kg at 6 inches bgs) and 13A (arsenic at 17.2 at 11 foot has and 20.7 at 2 foot has a 17.2 at 11	action area. The proposed removal action area. The proposed removal action area should be expanded to encompass and remove the soil from the above sample locations.		This section states that the excavation will be approximately 1 foot bgs and proceed to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet bgs. If this means that the excavation will results in soil removal to various depths, then the figures should be revised to outline the individual areas and depths of excavation. In addition, each separate area of a particular excavation depth should be considered a separate population area with the number and location of verification samples designated for that population.
Section/ Page No.	Comments from Ronald Okuda Geologist	Section 2.1 Removal Action Objectives, Page 2-1			Section 2.4 Excavation Design, Page 2-9
Comment No.	Comments	<b>~</b>			Z,

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

Reviewer: Anantaramam (Ram) Peddada, Remedial Project Manager, Base Closure and Reuse Unit, Office or Military Facilities, Department of Toxic Substances Control; comments dated June 25, 2004.

Response	Since the focus of the removal action is removal of fill soils with arsenic concentrations above the respective target cleanup goals, the Navy will adopt a not-to-exceed goal for those fill soils that is classified as a poorly graded sand with gravel. In light of this, Decision Rules have been revised as tollows:	"Decision Rule 1: If the concentrations of arsenic contaminated fill soil (poorly graded sand with gravel) are below their respective target cleanup goals at Buildings 190 and 251 in all discrete samples, then no further excavation or sampling will be needed.	Decision Rule 2: If the concentrations of arsenic exceed their respective target cleanup goals at Buildings 190 and 251 in one or more discrete samples in areas where the native/fill interface is not discernible, then	<ul> <li>further excavation will be conducted, and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a discrete soil sample will be collected from each re- excavated area and analyzed for arsenic, and cleanup in the localized area will be reevaluated based on Decision Rules 1 and 2.</li> </ul>	Decision Rule 3: If the concentrations of arsenic in native soil, exceed the target cleanup goals for the fill soils at Buildings 190 and 251 then the residual risk will be calculated based on the results of all discrete samples for documentation purposes, and no further excavation or sampling will be conducted."	Decision Rule 3 is included to preclude having to excavate native soils with arsenic concentrations above 17.5 mg/kg at Building 190 and 35 mg/kg at Building 251, which are by definition not the focus of this removal action.	Lastly, The "Tolerable Limits on Decision Error" are still applicable since they are the basis of developing a statistics based confirmation sampling strategy at Building 190, rather than judgmental confirmation sampling design at Building 251.
Comment	Note Decision Rule 2: It contradicts the removal action objectives for Buildings 190 and 251. DTSC disagrees with Decision Rules 2, 3, and 4, as shown on page A-2. Specifically, DTSC agreed to clean-up standards for arsenic AT5. and 35 mg/kg at bee Buildings 190 and 251 respectively has a displayed and 251 respectively.		exceeds these values, additional removal would be required. Because these performance standards are absolute, the "Tolerable Limits on Decision Error" mo described in Section 1.1.6 on pages A-2 and A-3 disparent are not applicable. Section 1-1.7 sampling design			the the the the sar	with mg mg ren	La: sin sar
Section/ Page No.	Appendix A Section 1.1.5 Development of a Decision Rule							
Comment No.	ဖ							

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

Reviewer: Anantaramam (Ram) Peddada, Remedial Project Manager, Base Closure and Reuse Unit, Office or Military Facilities, Department of Toxic Substances Control, comments dated June 25, 2004.

Response		The Preliminary Assessment conducted in October 2001 concluded that the elevated arsenic concentrations at Buildings 190 and 251 were associated with the fill soils imported during two backfilling events. The removal action area is based on the extent of the arsenic-contaminated fill soil and is consistent with the removal action scope presented in the Action Memorandum. Please note the focus of the removal action is on the arsenic-contaminated soil, which consists of only the non-native olive brown gravelly sand.	The two locations 3A and 13A correspond to the native soil and not the fill soils, imported during two backfilling events. Therefore, they were placed outside the removal action area. In addition, it should be noted that the background concentration of arsenic (17.5 mg/kg) is a statistically based value (99 percentile), and therefore, concentrations higher than 17.5 mg/kg may be expected in discrete samples from native soil. Please see attached normal probability plot for arsenic (Draft Final Background Concentrations of Metals issue Paper, BNI 1996b), which shows several samples above 17.5 mg/kg and some above 30 mg/kg.	Additional samples at these two locations 3A and 13A will be collected to verify that native soils are present, and to verify that the arsenic concentrations are consistent with the background range.	The individual areas and depths (shown as Depth of Fills) have been provided in Figure 2-1, page 2-13 of the Draft Work Plan.  The conceptual model for the site is based on the placement of fill during a single event at each building. Therefore, confirmation sampling was based on fill soil as being one population. In addition, the PA data does not show stratification of arsenic concentrations with depth.
			The two soils, in outside backgri value (fr. may be normal Metals mg/kg s	Addition verify the concen	
Comment	Geologist	One of the stated Removal Action Objectives is to "Remove or treat the arsenic-contaminated soil at Building 190 and its vicinity with concentrations exceeding the background concentration of 17.5 mg/kg." Figure B-1 in the Appendix B shows sample locations 3A (arsenic at 28.9 mg/kg at 6 inches bgs) and 13A (arsenic at 17.2 at 1 foot has and 20.7 at 2 foot has and 20.7 at 2 foot has and 20.7 at 2 foot has a foot and 20.7 at 2 foot and 20.7	action area. The proposed removal action area. The proposed removal action area should be expanded to encompass and remove the soil from the above sample locations.		This section states that the excavation will be approximately 1 foot bgs and proceed to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet bgs. If this means that the excavation will results in soil removal to various depths, then the figures should be revised to outline the individual areas and depths of excavation. In addition, each separate area of a particular excavation depth should be considered a separate population area with the number and location of verification samples designated for that population.
Section/ Page No.	Comments from Ronald Okuda Geologist	Section 2.1 Removal Action Objectives, Page 2-1			Section 2.4 Excavation Design, Page 2-9
Comment No.	Comments	÷			Ni .

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

Reviewer: Anantaramam (Ram) Peddada, Remedial Project Manager, Base Closure and Reuse Unit, Office or Military Facilities, Department of Toxic Substances Control; comments dated June 25, 2004.

Response		See Response to Comment #6.	The sampling plan will be revised to state that in consultation with regulatory agencies, up to ten additional sidewall samples may be collected to confirm that the arsenic contaminated fill soils have been removed, if the contact between the native and the fill soil is not readily discernible in the field.  The extent of the elevated arsenic along the southern side of Building 190 has been delineated based on results obtained during the PA in 2004 as shown in Figure B-2, Appendix B of the Draft Work Plan.	A verification sample will be collected from each sidewall at the two-hotspot locations for the Building 251 area.	The fill, which was predominantly a mixture of an olive-brown gravely sand and a sandy gravel, was easily discerned from the native soil, which was consistently a black silty clay during the 2001 and 2004 Preliminary Assessments. Thus as documented in sampling design (Section 1.1.7, Appendix A) the number of verification bottom samples are adequate to conclude that the removal action objectives have been achieved.  Additional rounds of excavation and confirmatory sampling will be conducted if the data from the first round of confirmatory sampling indicates that cleanup has not been attained at the site.
		See Re:	The san agencie that the betweer The exte been de Figure E	A verific	The fill, and a se consiste consiste Assessn Appendi conclud Addition if the dains not has not
Comment		This section states that the number of samples at Building 190 and vicinity was calculated using the Visual Sample Plan Software (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Version 2.2). See comment #6.	The number of verification sample should be increased to assure that the elevated arsenic concentrations do not extend beyond the excavation area. Two sidewall samples in the Building 190 area are not sufficient. At a minimum, sidewall samples should be collected along the sidewall at 50 feet interval spacing. Note that there is no data to define the extent of the elevated arsenic aiong the southern side of the Building 190 excavation and limited data for the other sidewalls.	There are two almost square-shaped excavations are proposed for the Building 251 area. A verification sidewall soil sample should be collected from each sidewall.	The number of verification bottom samples may be appropriate if the contact between the fill soil and native soil is readily discernible (e.g., differences in lithology, color, structure, etc.) in the field. If the contact between the fill soil and native soil is not discernible, additional bottom samples should be collected. In addition, if the excavation results in removal of soil to different depths, then additional bottom verification of each area should be conducted.
Section/ Page No.	Section 2.7	Confirmatory Sampling Design, Page 2- 17			
Comment No.	3.	Ą.	m	ن ن	Ġ

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

Reviewer: Anantaramam (Ram) Peddada, Remedial Project Manager, Base Closure and Reuse Unit, Office or Military Facilities, Department of Toxic Substances Control; comments dated June 25, 2004.

			sposable trowels, ing (BNI 1999). x to the Work Plan. ordance with the samples, within the red Work Plan, will
Response		See Response to Comment #6.	Soil Samples will be collected using unused disposable trowels, in accordance with CLEAN SOP 4, Soil Sampling (BNI 1999). CLEAN SOP 4 will be attached as an Appendix to the Work Plan. Confirmation sampling will be collected in accordance with the approved Work Plan. Additional discretionary samples, within the framework and criteria presented in the approved Work Plan, will be considered during confirmation sampling.
Comment	WARE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	Note Decision Rule 2: It contradicts the removal action objectives for Buildings 190 and 251.	The Work Plan should provide detailed information on how the bottom and sidewall samples will be collected. Since the method of sampling is for one chemical, reference to other SAPs [SOPs] should be avoided so that the collection and analytical procedures are completely documented in the Work Plan. Discrete sidewall samples should be collected. Collection of discrete sidewall samples at multiple depths below ground surface, visible signs of discolored soil, changes in soil lithology and at the discretion of regulatory agencies should be incorporated into the Work Plan.
Section/ Page No.		Section 1.1.5 Development of a Decision Rule	Section 2.1.3 Cleanup Confirmation Sampling, Page A-8
Comment No.	Appendix A	4	ં

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# July 2004 Document Title:

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action. Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004. Reviewer: James A. Ricks, United States Environmental Protection Agency, San Diego; comments dated June 29, 2004

Comment No.	Section/Page No.	Comment	Response
General Comments	mments		
<del>-</del>		EPA's review has determined that the subject document is clear relative to scope and purpose. However, several sections of the subject document appear unclear regarding the implementation of specific components of the work plan (See specific comments discussed below). A primary concern which EPA believes will require further BCT consultation is the discussion of the sampling verification methodology for Buildings 190 and 251. This concern is discussed under specific comment number 2 cited below.	Noted.
Specific Comments	mments		a proposal and the second seco
<del>-</del>	Section 2. Removal Action Design, Page 2-1	The text states that the removal action objectives for the As AOC removal are: 1) excavate As-contaminated soil at two hotspot locations at or near Buildings 190 and 251 "with concentrations exceeding the background concentration of 17.5 mg/kg," [1) excavate As-contaminated soil at Building 190 and its vicinity and at two hotspot locations at Building 250 mg/kg," and and a two hotspot locations at Building 251 "with concentration of arsenic, i.e. 35 mg/kg respectively] and 2) remove exposure pathways from potential receptors.  In regards to the first objective, EPA's review of the preliminary assessment sampling results for 2001 depicted in Figure B-1 (Appendix B) indicates that two sample locations appear outside the boundaries of the removal action sampling grid (i.e., 3A As at 28.9 mg/kg @ 6 inches bgs] and 13A As at 17.2 at 1 foot bgs and 29.7 @ 2 feet bgs]). However, in comparing Figure B-1 to Figure 2-4 "Proposed Confirmation Soil Sampling Locations," it does appear that the two sample locations (3A and 13A) are included within the sampling grid. This is an inference given that the two sampling locations are not depicted on Figure 2-4. Please confirm.	The Preliminary Assessment conducted in October 2001 concluded that the elevated arsenic concentrations at Buildings 190 and 251 were associated with the fill soils imported during two backfilling events. The removal action area is based on the extent of the arsenic-contaminated fill soil and is consistent with the removal action scope presented in the Action Memorandum. Please note the focus of the removal action is on the removal action scope presented in the Action Memorandum. Please note the focus of the removal action is on the arsenic-contaminated soil, which consists of only the nonnative olive brown gravelly sand.  The two locations 3A and 13A correspond to the native soil and not the fill soils, imported during two backfilling events.  Therefore, these two locations though a part of the sampling grid, are placed outside the removal action area and are not the locations of concentration of arsenic (17.5 mg/kg) is a statistically based value (99 percentile), and therefore, concentrations higher than 17.5 mg/kg may be expected in discrete samples from native soil. Please see attached normal probability plot for arsenic (Draff Final Background Concentrations of Metals issue Paper, BNI 1996), which shows several samples at these two locations 3A and 13A will be collected to verify that native soils are present, and to verify that range.

(1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

2004	
cks, United States Environmental Protection Agency, San Diego; comments dated June 29.	
Reviewer: James A. Rii	

Comment No.	Section/Page No.	Comment	Response
2	Section 2.7 Confirmatory Sampling Design, Page 2- 17	The draft work plan references the Navy's utilization of Visual Sample Plan Software as the basis for determining the appropriate number of discrete confirmation samples at locations near Building 90 [190]. EPA is not familiar with this particular software and recommends that the Navy be given an opportunity to present the technical methodology of this approach at a BCT-convened teleconference to discussed the draft work plan. This component of the work plan is critical because it will present the technical basis for rendering a decision relative to confirming that the removal objectives have been achieved. Accordingly, the sampling strategy selected for confirmation sampling must be sufficient in number, appropriate in location and systematic in approach.  EPA notes that DTSC, in correspondence to the Navy dated 25 June 2004 re subject draft work plan, raised concerns relative to whether the number and location (interval frequency) of sidewall samples located in or near Building 190 is, respectively, sufficient and appropriate (i.e., "two sidewall samples in the Building 190 area are not sufficient."). Further, DTSC recommends additional sidewall samples be collected along the sidewall at 50 feet to 75 feet interval spacing. EPA recommends that this issue be further explored at the aforementioned teleconference with the specific intent to reach an early consensus regarding the confirmation sampling design. In previous BCT discussions, the Navy's confirmation sampling at the bottom of the excavation at Bidg 190 in order to determine that the goals have been met (i.e., cleanup to background As concentrations (@ 17.5 mg/kg). The bottom and sidewall verification sampling. The bottom and sidewall verification sampling.	Visual Sample Plan (VSP) has been developed by the Northwest National Laboratory for the US Department to support environmental characterization and confidecisions. VSP is a software tool sponsored by the US Department of Energy, US Environmental Protection and the US Department of Defense. It is based on the process that specifically facilitates the last two steps DQO process, namely, Determining Acceptable Dec Tolerances, and Optimal Sampling Design. It helps a determining optimal number of samples using defenstatistical sampling design methods.  The model evaluation parameters and assumptions calculating the number of samples at Building 190 a vicinity are provided in Section 1.1.6 of Appendix A (Work Plan. The number of samples calculated by V; the formula shown below is based on EPA guidance 200.0 Guidance for Data Quality Assessment. EPA (U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development, QuAssurance Division, Washington DC."  ■ S² <sub>Total</sub> (Z₁-α+Z₁-β)² / Δ² + 0.5Z²₁-α  where: n is the recommended minimum sample size the estimated standard deviation, Z₁-α is the value of standard normal distribution for which the proportion distribution to the left of is 1-∞ where ∞ is the false rafet. Z₁-β is the value of the standard normal distribution of the distribution to the ieft of i where β is the false acceptance rate, and Δ is the wigray region.  As suggested, a conference call to discuss these cobe scheduled.

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# July 2004 Document Title:

Reviewer: Patricia A. Hannon, SLIC/DoD Section. California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region; comments dated June 28, 2004 (1) Draft Work Plan, Non-Time Critical Removal Action, Arsenic Area of Concern, Former Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, May 2004.

Comment No.	Section/Page No.	Comment	Response
<del>-</del>	Page 3-9 Sections 3.6 Soil Excavation and 3.7 Excavated Soil Profiling and Characterization	Please explain whether the excavated soil will be stockpiled prior to being loaded onto trucks for transport or loaded onto trucks directly after it is excavated. If the soil is to be stockpiled, please provide information such as whether the soil will be placed on a liner and provide information regarding the best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented to prevent rain water infiltration and sediment runoff from the stockpiled soil.	The excavated soil will be temporarily mounded within the excavation footprint to facilitate efficient loading into trucks. The BMPs associated with excavation footprint will prevent runoff from the site.
ત્યં	Page D-15, Section 4.2 Noncompliance Reporting	Pursuant to Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ and the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit):  "Should it be determined by the discharger, SWRCB or RWQCB that storm water discharges and/or authorized non-storm water discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the discharger shall:  a. "Implement corrective measures immediately following discovery that water quality standards were exceeded, followed by notification to the RWQCB by telephone as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours after the discharge has been discovered. This notification shall be followed by a report within 14 calender days to the appropriate RWQCB, unless otherwise directed by the RWQCB, describing (1) the nature and cause of the water quality standard exceedance; (2) the BMPS currently being implemented; (3) any additional BMPs which will be implemented to prevent or reduce pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance or repair of BMPs. This report shall include an implementation schedule for corrective actions and shall describe the actions taken to reduce the pollutants	Section 4.2 will be revised as:  "If a discharge occurs or if the project receives a written notice of non-compliance, the removal action contractor will immediately notify the U.S. Navy Remedial Project Manager (RPM) and RWQCB by telephone as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours after the discharge has been discovered. A written report will be filed to the RPM within 7 days, and to the RWQCB within 14 calender days of the identification of noncompliance. The report to the RPM and RWQCB will contain the following items:  The date, time, location, nature of operation, and type of unauthorized discharge, including the cause or nature of the notice or order.  The BMPs currently being implemented:  Any additional BMPs which will be implemented to prevent or reduce pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards.  An implementation and maintenance schedule for any affected BMPs.
		causing or contributing to the exceedance."	corrective actions and shall describe the actions taken to reduce the pollutants causing or contributing to the exceedance."